THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 180

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Famous 'Fortress' in Hub; $33 Billion Navy Bill O.K.d; Giraud to Visit Roosevelt

The World's Day—June 28, 1943

New England: Memphis Belle Arrives in Boston

The Memphis Belle, first Boeing Flying Fortress to be flown back to the United States by her own crew after active combat in Europe, landed at the East Boston airport this morning. Reception festivities, which will last 48 hours, are under way. Boston is the ship's fifth stop on a recruiting tour. [Page 2.]

The Smith-Connally anti-strike bill receives its first test in Boston as 52 employees of the M. & M. Transportation Company went on strike Saturday morning in protest of release of man who was allegedly discharged for being found under influence of liquor while on job.

Heat was replacing humidity in Boston today as the temperature climbed steadily about four degress an hour between 9:30 and 2:30, when it reached 94 degrees. Humidity dropped at the same time from 79 per cent to 49 per cent at 2:30. The record for this date was 97 degrees in 1901. Coldest was 52 in 1918.

Washington: $33 Billion Naval Bill Signed

President Roosevelt signed the naval appropriation bill providing approximately $33,000,000,000 for the 12 months starting July 1. He also approved the $2,621,366,879 independent offices supply bill which is finally passed called for abolition of the National Resources Planning Board Aug. 31. He also approved a bill appropriating $40,894,000 for the legislative branch and the judiciary.

A shift in control over the 10 Japanese war relocation centers, to place them under the War Department, was urged by two of the three-member special Dies subcommittee investigating the camps' operation under the War Relocation Authority.

A bonus for Veterans of World War II was asked for by Chairman Reynolds (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Military Committee.

Secretary Ickes told the House Ways and Means Committee the Government has "no desire and no plans for the nationalization" of the coal industry and hopes to return the mines to private ownership "at the earliest possible moment."

Roll-backs in the prices of meat and butter will remain in effect until final enactment of a law against subsidies.

Differences between the Senate and House over the $875,000,000 farm bill whittled down to soil conservation payments and crop insurance when conferees reached a compromise on the Farm Security Administration program.

The War Labor Board agreed to review the wages of 1,000,000 shipyard workers throughout the nation.

President Roosevelt proposed to Congress that it extend again for four years starting Sept. 1 a compact executed by the Governors of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky for the conservation of oil and gas.

President Roosevelt signed into law legislation to permit the War Department to obligate funds for Navy orders placed through Army Agencies.

Legislation authorizing a reduction in the instruction course at the Naval Academy from four to three years during the war became law with President Roosevelt's signature.

The nation's $700,000,000 rubber industry will be able to meet all essential civilian as well as military requirements by the end of the year, Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, told a Houston, Texas, luncheon group. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt nominated Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward of Mississippi for reappointment as a member of the Social Security Board and John M. Houston of Kansas, for reappointment to the National Labor Relations Board.

In Europe: General Giraud to Visit Washington

Gen. Henri Giraud, joint chairman with Gen. Charles de Gaulle of the Committee for French Liberation, will come to Washington for an official visit. Repeated Algiers reports to this effect have now been confirmed at the White House, although the date of Gen. Giraud's expected arrival has not been given out.

Greek Government in exile has accepted the resignation of Kyriakos Varvaressos as its Minister of Finance and announced his appointment as Ambassador at Large on Economic and Financial Matters in Britain, and the United States.

Pope Pius XII talked for more than an hour with Sir Francis Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See, according to a German broadcast which quoted a dispatch from Rome.

As a moral reprisal for "the terrible bombardment of Italian cities," an Italian Senator, Count Eduardo Piola-Casselli, has demanded that all citizens of the United Nations be forbidden to enter Italy for 100 years after the war.

Members of the Hitler Youth Movement—49 boys and girls—have arrived in Madrid for a visit under sponsorship of the German "Strength Through Joy" organization and the Spanish Falange, "Education and Leisure Organization."

Italians are blasting 130 new air-raid shelters in a mountain near Naples where 250,000 people may be accommodated, Rome correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter reports.

German submarine crewmen who mutinied and refused to go to sea have been placed in the Akershus prison in Oslo, according to reports from Norway. There are said to be 200 in the group. Reason for their mutiny is reported to be objection to shorter leaves and more frequent tours of duty in the Allied sea lanes.

Leon Marchal, former Counsellor at the French Embassy in Washington, has been appointed Secretary-General of the French Administration in Morocco, the Algiers Radio announced.

Rumanian Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu has arrived in Italy, where it is reported that he will confer with Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Giuseppe Bastianini. Rumania would be endangered even more than Italy in the event of an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

National: Restrictions Lifted in Detroit

Emergency restrictions that have been in effect in Detroit since the race rioting of last week have been lifted, although U. S. Army troops will remain in the city as a precautionary measure. [Page 7.]

Alabama's Gov. Chauncey Sparks signed an act appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, large privately-endowed Negro college in Macon County. The bill provides that the fund be used for teaching graduate work in agriculture and home economics and such other subjects as the Board of Trustees deems advisable.

Americas: German Spy Ring Found in Brazil

Discovery of a German spy ring center near Valenca in the state of Bahia, Brazil, was announced by police of Bahia who said members of the ring included three town officials.

Canada: Quebec Shipyard Strikers to Return

Strikers from three Quebec shipyards were scheduled to return to work today following an agreement between the Canadian Congress of Labor and the management of the yards. The union was granted sole bargaining rights for the three yards.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:40 a. m.

Court Denies Timilty Plea For Dismissal

Takes under advisement motions of police head and six others to have cases quashed.

Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue today denied the motions to dismiss the indictment against seven top ranking Boston police officials and took under advisement their motions to quash.

The indictment, charging Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six associates with conspiracy to allow gaming in Boston, was returned last Friday by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

In arguing for the State against the defendants' motion to dismiss the indictment Assistant Attorney General Joseph Bacigalupo said: "This indictment is good. The attempt is being made once more to get away from the trial. Trial on the merits here appears to be the last thing these defendants desire."

Replying to Attorney William H. Lewis's assertion that there was no new evidence produced before the Grand Jury the Assistant Attorney General said that "is not so."

New Evidence

"The Grand Jury did hear new evidence. The indictment is based on new evidence along with other evidence previously heard. This is a new case, not an appeal. It stands on its own feet and it is based on persuasive and forceful evidence."

This indictment was the second passed down on the same defendants within four months. The first indictment was quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly.

When Judge Donahue will pass down his ruling on the motion to quash wasn't announced. However, the Attorney General's office asked time to file a brief and assured the Court that it would be in the Judge's hands within 48 hours.

Pleas in abatement have been filed by all defendants but a hearing on these awaited the ruling on the motions to quash. While all defendants filed motions to dismiss, only four, Commissioner Timilty, Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Capt. Edward A. Keating, and Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, filed motions to quash. The other defendants are: James R. Claflin, Deputy Superintendent, Capt. John A. Dorsey, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

The principal allegation in the defendant's motion to quash is since the original indictment was found invalid by Judge Donnelly

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Congress Takes Reins in Own Hands; Three Chemical Firms Accused by U.S.; Allies' Aerial Feints Bewilder Axis

Naples, Messina, and Athens are among the major targets; 'Forts' bomb France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Following a week of record blows against Germany itself, the Allied air forces now are feinting the Axis High Command into something approaching strategic dizziness.

With all the skill of a master fencer, Allied air power is striking first here, then there in a bewildering succession of rapier thrusts against the perimeter of Fortress Europe.

The past 36 hours, for example, have seen a heavy lunge against Naples, Italy, which followed three devastating attacks on Messina, Sicily: intensive raids by Mosquito bombers on railways, airports, and other communications links in Western Europe; the smashing of a German coastal convoy off the Netherlands, assaults upon two airdromes near Athens, and Flying Fortress raids on undesignated targets in France.

Of these, the Athens bombings were probably the most spectacular. They caused heavy damage to hangars, runways, and grounded Axis planes and, in following close upon the June 24 50-plane attack on the Sedes airport near Salonika, they dramatically revived the threat of an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

The operations against Western Europe's communications may turn out to be of more immediate significance, however. They suggest the opening of a new series of attempts to cripple the main transport links on which the Germans must depend for the movement of their forces when and if an invasion blow is directed against France and

Continued on Page 8, Column 1



Athens Bombings: Invasion Prelude?

How Allied planes from Egypt blasted two airdromes just outside Athens is shown above by star and line, which indicates approximate course of flight. Sedes airport at Salonika, which was attacked by 50 planes last week, is also shown by a star. These assaults have greatly increased Axis fears that Allied invasion forces are about to strike at Greece and the Balkans.

Axis Weakened in Greece; Allies Massing in Syria

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 28—The recent completely successful American air attack on the major Axis air base of Sedes in Greece is believed here to be of signal importance for several reasons quite apart from the extensive damage done.

The blow which found the enemy surprisingly and significantly unprepared is expected greatly to increase his worry over the Balkans and give a correspondingly important boost to the morale of Axis opponents throughout occupied Southeastern Europe.

Although the route of flight is naturally secret, a glance at the map will show that the shortest route from Africa to Sedes, which is near Salonika, is nearly 600 miles and that much of it must have been over an area supposedly carefully patrolled by the enemy.

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ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 28—United Nations armies throughout the Middle East are ready for the moment when the command for a great assault on Hitler's "Fortress Europe" will be given. Reports reaching here tell that uneasiness reigns in both Rome and Berlin.

The Axis, despite all the bluffing of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, knows that the United Nations can now strike where they will, and the present suspense obviously is fraying Axis nerves.

After a brief visit through the Middle East this correspondent can affirm that reports regarding Allied military preparations in North Africa and the Near East are not just propaganda stories and that massed armed might of the United Nations now concentrated for the coming attack is formidable.

Await Hour of Attack

A few months ago Syria was a comparatively unimportant Allied base, but today it has become one of the main bases after Egypt and extremely large Allied forces are now concentrated in Syria awaiting the hour of attack.

For example, the Greek Minister of War, Byron Carapanayotis, is at present in Beyrouth. He is having daily consultations with British staff officers.

Units of the Royal Greek Navy are also in Syrian and Lebanese ports, and the Greek Army is now based in Syria.

Meanwhile, it is believed in well-informed circles in Syria that the arrival of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski and his General Staff in Beyrouth heralds the transfer of the Polish Government to the Middle East. Large Polish contingents are expected in Syria also.

Apart from these Allied forces, Syria is now filled with British and imperial troops, and both Palestine and Syria are seething with military activity.

Three Possible Steps

While the veil of secrecy is still wisely drawn over United Nations plans, it is generally believed in Cairo that the following events are probable:

1. Mass air attacks on Italy and a possible landing on Sicily.

2. A combined Anglo-Greek attack by sea on the Italian Dodecanese Islands and possible landings on Crete and the Greek mainland.

3. Possible landings in the south of France and even along the northern French coast are considered a distinct possibility.

Whatever United Nations commanders have decided to do, there

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Air-Raid Warden Pleads Guilty To Spy Charge in N. Y. Court

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP) — Ernest Frederick Lehmitz pleaded guilty today before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein in Brooklyn to Federal Bureau of Investigation charges that he gathered information on troop movements, convoys, and armament production for the Nazi intelligence system while serving as an Air-raid warden in Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Mr. Lehmitz, a naturalized United States citizen, told Commissioner Epstein that he pleaded guilty to the F. B. I. charges and was ordered held in $50,000 bail for Grand Jury action. He will be prosecuted under the Wartime Espionage Act which provides the capital penalty or 30 years in prison for conviction.

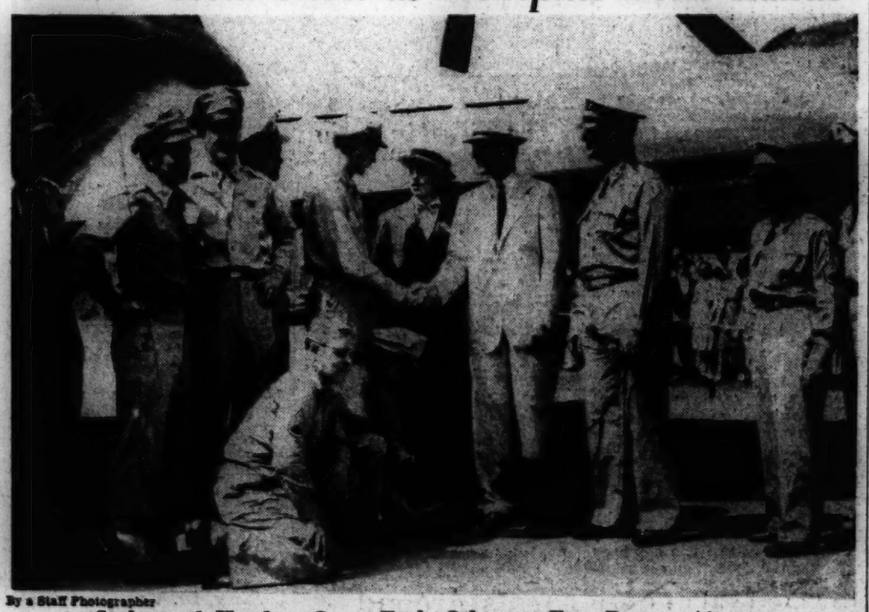
E. E. Conday, special F. B. I. agent, who said Mr. Lehmitz was arrested yesterday, attributed the following activities to him:

Using invisible ink to pen his messages between the lines and on the reverse side of apparently innocuous letters written to friends in various parts of Europe, transmitting war information of a confidential nature to known German espionage contacts.

His reports dealt with all fields

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Scotties Steal Show as Memphis Belle Lands



By a Staff Photographer

Stuka and Heather Greet Each Other at East Boston Airport

Brass hats, gold braid, and gubernatorial dignity were generally relaxed shortly after the arrival of the famous 30-ton Boeing Flying Fortress "The Memphis Belle," which zoomed into the East Boston Airport this morning. Stuka, the mascot of the big ship, had just made the acquaintance of Heather, who accompanied her master, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, to the airport. Capt. Robert K. Morgan, pilot of the Memphis Belle, is shown shaking hands with Governor Saltonstall. Between them stands Geiston T. King, of the New England Aviation Committee, and General Miles stands to the right. Members of the crew make up the group. (Story on Page 2.)

World cartel alleged to include E. I. du Pont de Nemours, National Lead and Titan.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Department of Justice announced today that three American chemical companies had been charged in a Federal grand jury indictment with establishing of a world-wide cartel in conspiracy with German, British, Italian, Japanese and other foreign interests.

It was charged that the cartel had been in operation since July 30, 1920.

Tom Clark, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, said the cartel was in titanium compounds used in the production of strategic war materials.

Mr. Clark, saying the companies and four of their officers were charged specifically with violation of the Antitrust Act, disclosed that the indictment was returned by a Federal grand jury in New York City today.

Named as defendants were the National Lead Company and Fletcher W. Rockwell, its President, and Claude F. Garesche, general manager of the Titanium Division; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Carl H. Rupprecht, general manager of the Krebs Pigment Division; Titan Company, Inc., subsidiary of the National Lead Company, and Gustav Jebsen, Vice-President of Titan Company, Inc.

Many Co-Conspirators

A Justice Department statement said substantially all the important foreign chemical companies of the world were named as co-conspirators, among them:

I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, Montecatini of Italy, and Kokusan Kogyo Kaibushihi of Japan.

Declaring in a statement that the cartels "are not dead but are planning a continuance of their activities now as well as in the postwar world," Mr. Clark announced the appointment of Herbert A. Berman as Chief of the Division's Cartel Section to direct a campaign to outlaw the system.

The indictment charged the defendants and co-conspirators with dividing up the world into exclusive, noncompetitive areas, suppressing competition and obtaining monopolistic control of the industry in the United States through a pooling of patents, and imposing a system of restrictive production on the few American manufacturers permitted to continue in business, and subjecting them to the control of the cartel, Mr. Clark said.

Usage of Titanium

Titanium compounds are used as pigments in the manufacture of paints, glass, and rubber, displacing other materials such as lithopone and white lead. The Department estimated that 98 per cent of the compounds are employed for war purposes.

The indictment alleges that the defendants divided world markets into exclusive areas through agreements with foreign co-conspirators and the formation of joint companies under agreements initiated early in the 1920s.

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Overturn of roll-backs indicative of trend; inflation now one of gravest issues.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Faced with a major revolt in Congress over domestic issues intimately tied in to inflation control, President Roosevelt and the legislature have entered into a new relationship.

Heretofore, Mr. Roosevelt has been in the saddle, seeking to carry through price controls; sympathetic to labor; and outlining a broad program for curbing farm price advances.

Now Congress, by its successful overturn of the President's food price "roll-back" subsidies, is in the saddle, antagonistic to labor, opposed to much of the Administration's stabilization program, and motivated in large part by the powerful Farm Bloc.

Mr. Roosevelt has never been so seriously threatened by a revolt in Congress before.

Compromises Possible

It is still possible that compromises can be worked out, particularly on the issue which affects many of the major domestic problems of the day, inflation. Mr. Roosevelt and Congress have approached this problem from somewhat different angles.

Inflation, or rapidly rising living costs, has been a factor in half a dozen domestic crises.

Because of mounting living costs John L. Lewis sought to breach the wage-price anti-inflation line, and produced the hasty Smith-Connally antistrike bill as a result.

Because of mounting living costs the Administration proposed rollback price subsidies, and thereby last week sustained its second big defeat in two days in Congress.

Because of racial friction generated in part by high living costs, and the competition between Negroes and white persons for a better place in the economic sun, Detroit riots occurred.

Farm-Labor Dispute

Because of increasing inflationary living rises, particularly food, the two great American pressure groups, labor and the farmers, are pitted now in a titanic struggle for a bigger share of the inflationary dollars.

Because of inflation, corporation war profits are rising, with inevitable consequences of discontent, lowered morale, and new demands of labor for higher wages.

Because of inflation the "white collar" class, annuitants, retired persons, salary earners, and the big middle class are finding times increasingly hard amidst a plethora of dollars for farmers, wage earners and corporations: another lively source of domestic dissatisfaction.

All these developments, all on the bad side of the ledger, spring in part or in whole from the economic "disequilibrium" of inflation, which appears to be getting well started in the United States.

Revolt Fails to Come

Many observers expected before this that there would be a revolt from the great salaried middle-class against inflation, and a support for Government steps to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Gain for de Gaulle Seen In Resignation of Boisson

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Pierre Boisson has resigned as Governor General of French West Africa and the French Committee of National Liberation has accepted his resignation, Reuters reported today from Algiers.

The report added that Mr. Boisson had been asked to remain in office until his successor could be appointed.

M. Boisson's territory includes the strategic naval and air base of Dakar, against which the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle made an abortive attack earlier in the war.

M. Boisson was one of those officials whom General de Gaulle insisted should be compelled to resign.

De Gaulle at Tunis

TUNIS, Tunisia, June 28 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, coming to Tunis from Algiers to review French troops and pay a formal call on the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Lamine, was cheered enthusiastically by the populace yesterday.

Streets were bedecked with French flags and pennons with the Lorraine Cross, insignia of the de Gaulle organization. Packed masses of cheering people lined the streets through which he drove en route to the Bey's Palace.

The Bey decorated General de Gaulle with the rare Tunisian "Order of Blood," which symbolically makes the recipient a member of the Bey's family.

Editorial Deleted

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 28 (AP)—The de Gaullist weekly newspaper, Combat, has appeared with a large blank space on page one where the lead editorial should have been.

French censors deleted the editorial.

It was understood in newspaper circles that the editorial criticized a reported British-American demarche in which the French Committee of National Liberation was asked that Gen. Henri Giraud be retained as Commander in Chief of French North African forces.

Combat urged the Committee to assert its authority in appointing men and delegating the extent of their functions, these newspaper sources said.

Eisenhower Backed

By Kirke L. Simpson
Copyright, 1943, by The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The Washington Government was revealed yesterday as ready to back up Gen. Dwight D. Eisen-

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Memphis Belle Hailed By Great Boston Crowd

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting her 30 tons down as gently as a small "puddle jumper" sports plane, the Boeing Flying Fortress Memphis Belle today arrived at the East Boston airport amid a tumultuous welcome by approximately 300 persons who had gathered since early this morning. The crew will receive a 48-hour reception from the City of Boston.

Capt. Robert K. Morgan and his crew were good showmen. They circled the field several times at quite low altitudes before they landed. "Cutting the air," as the boys say, at not much more than 300 feet.

The eight P-47 Thunderbolts which escorted the "Belle" in on the last 50 miles of its journey to Boston let the big bomber land first simulating war zone practice before they themselves circled around to land on the airport. The fighters were assigned to the escorting task by the Boston Defense Command.

The first member of the crew to land was Stuka, a five and one-half months old Scottie which one of the boys purchased in London.

Greeted by Officials

Governor Saltonstall, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command, Gelston T. King of the New England Aviation Committee, and other civilian and Army officials moved forward to greet the gallant crew of 10 who are commanded by Capt. Robert K. Morgan. The ship, which is named for Captain Morgan's sweetheart, Miss Margaret Polk, of Memphis, Tenn., was piloted by the Captain himself.

At a special stand by the edge of the National Guard hangar first the Governor and then Major General Miles greeted the crew members. The Governor said: "We're glad to have Captain Morgan and his crew in Boston. They're here for this purpose, to show what can and must be done to win the war." Speaking to some of the future air cadets who might be in the crowd, the Governor said, "I want you boys to come in and show you've got it."

General Miles tendered the Army's customary greeting of welcome to returned soldiers. "There are lots of young men who should be fired with enthusiasm through what you've done," the general said.

Replying to the two speeches, Captain Morgan said, "I've been looking forward to this trip for many days. I knew I would find some of the finest boys there are in the United States here to finish what we have started. Boys, he said, I want to get to know you. Come around and see me."

Big Welcome

After being received at the Airport, the crew of the Belle was loaded into a squadron of Jeeps and taken over to the Aviation Cadet Quaters on Kilby Street. From Kilby Square where the parade started, it went up to State Street and paused at the Old State House where the crew received a "big" welcome from the crowd. Then the procession crossed Washington Street, up Court to Scollay Square, by City Hall; and as it started up Tremont it was given a tremendous ovatoin.

The scotty mascot of the crew which was carried in the parade by Sergeant Winchell got the biggest ovation, petted by all the srowd to the dog's evident satisfaction. Th procession turned up West Street, then into Lafayette Mall on the Common down to the Parkman bandstand. At the bandstand Mayor Tobin gave a rousing speech of welcome, introduced Captain Morgan who in turn introduced each member of the crew for a short address.

Then the crew and guests were driven back to the airport where they were served a meal from the Emergency Canteen of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, meat spaghetti, asparagus salad, buttered rolls, chocolate cake and orangeade. The crew is staying at Harvard Club and will be guests at dinner tonight at said club by the Aviation Cadet committee.

The crew members:

Capt. Vincent B. Evans, Fort Worth, Texas, bombardier; Capt. James Verinas, New Haven, Conn., co-pilot; Capt. Charles Leighton, Lansing, Mich., navigator; Sergt. Harold Loch, Green Bay, Wis., too turrett gunner; Sergt. Cecil Scott, Altoona, Pa., ball turret gunner; Sergt. Robert Hanson, Spokane, Wash., radio operator; Sergt. Clarence Winchell, Oaks Park, Ill., waist gunner; Sergt. Anthony Nastal, waist gunner, 19 years old, Sergt. J. P. Quinlan, Yonkers, N. Y., pail gunner.

Band Played

As the convoy moved along the Air Force Band from Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., was heard playing the popular "Coming In on a Wing and a Prayer" as a somewhat grim reminder of an occasion when the "Belle" landed under a similar set of circumstances.

The ship came from Hartford, Conn. It has already toured four cities in the industrial and recruiting drive carried on by the Army. Memphis, Tenn., was, naturally, the first stop. Then came Nashville, Tenn., Bridgeport, Conn., and Hartford, and now Boston, the fifth city. The tour will take about six weeks.

The Memphis Belle is actually the first Flying Fortress in active combat to return to the United States under its own power and flown by her own crew. It has been back about 10 days.

The same crew flew the fortress across the ocean the first time. When the boys are through with this recruiting tour, they will be given a furlough and then probably be assigned to another theater of operations.

Right underneath the co-pilot's window up front it bears 25 bombs (pictures of bombs, that is) which indicate the number of raids it has been on. During these raids it dropped approximately 60,000 pounds of bombs in an eight-months' period. These were all high-altitude, daylight raids of 20,000 feet and over.

On its high tail surface are inscribed the names of the cities it had raided. These include all the famous raids like Rouen, L'Orient and Wilhelmshaven.

Fuel Oil Coupons Move Slowly Into Consumers' Hands

Ration coupons for New England's fuel oil will not be in the hands of all customers until about July 15, it is believed now. And even if they were all distributed now, there isn't enough fuel oil in the area to cover the coupons that are expendable.

This fact was revealed today by the Office of Price Administration at Boston. Originally it had been expected that next winter's fuel oil coupons would be in the hands of consumers by July 1. Today some ration boards were reporting that Aug. 1 looked more likely to them, but the regional OPA declares that inasmuch as the last batch of coupon sheets was received at Boston this morning, distribution should have been completed by the middle of the coming month.

Simultaneously, the Solid Fuels Administration here is wrestling with the serious coal shortage, and prospects for a warm winter in New England have dwindled almost to invisibility, say officials.

Midwestern Grain For New England Pledged by Davis

Commandeering grain supplies in 96 midwestern terminal elevators, the Federal Government is arranging immediate shipments for New England farmers and poultrymen, according to Federal Food Administrator Chester Davis.

Mr. Davis notified Governor Saltonstall today of the favorable action that had been taken on the request of New England Governors for feed for livestock and poultry in this area.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Food Conservator, said that the Washington officials had assured Governor Saltonstall that supplies would move eastward immediately where they will be sold at prevailing prices.



Slattery quality wear-with-all

TOPPERS

15. to 49.95

A versatile Slattery collection of summer toppers you'll wear with everything from slacks to dinner clothes. Mostly 100% virgin wools; a few rayons. Flattering colors; also smart shepherd checks. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Model illustrated is a velvety-soft multifilament rayon at 15.00. Air-conditioned coat shop, 5th floor, Boston store.

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Cheer for Servicemen





By a Staff Photographer

Good Times for Talent and Audience

Russell Curry, master of ceremonies (above), ushering his unit of volunteer entertainers into a bus—on their way from headquarters of Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., to cheer up the men at an Army post. Left to right: Louise Gerstell, Dell Marshall, Helen Henry, Anthanita White, Dorothy Brackett, Jean Phillips, Jane Fenton, Mrs. Grace Curry (Russell's mother), and Russell Curry. Lower (standing): Jane Fenton (left) and Dell Marshall (right). Seated at piano, Helen Henry. All singing a popular song for the boys.

Timilty Loses Plea For Dismissal

Continued from Page 1

the Grand Jury is disqualified from returning a similar indictment.

Direct Charge

Mr. Lewis, attorney for Captain Keating, in arguing the motions to dismiss made the charge that the Attorney General had used the Grand Jury for his personal the Grand Jury for his personal and private reasons.

"The Grand Jury," he told the Court, "heard no additional evidence, could not hear new lvidence, and didn't hear the same evidence. We say that the indictment was prejudiced by the Attorney General. I lay it at his door."

Refuting Mr. Lewis's statement Assstant Attorney Baciagalupo said that the issue is the Commonwealth vs. the defendants.

"The argument of the defense," he said, "beclouds the issue by making it appear that the case is Bushnell vs. ihe defendants rather than the Commonwealth vs. the defendants. The lerger issue," he declared, "has not been touched upon at all."

In reply to the charges that the indictment was vague and indefinite, Mr. Bacigalupo said it followed the form of a conspiracy indictment usually taken in the Commanwealth and it had behind it "tested precedent" in cases in which similar indictments were found valid by the Supreme Court. He argued that it would make no difference whether the defendants were public officials or not. Any group that gather to permit gambling could be charged with conspiracy to violate the law.

Six in Court

Six of the seven defendants appeared in Court this morning to hear Judge Donahue tell them they were under personal recognizance with $1,000 surety. Superintendent Fallon was absent.

Mr. Leahy, in denouncing the indictment, said that it volates the statute of six years' limitation since the alleged conspiracy is purported to begin some time before July 1, 1937. He also charged that the indictment was faulty because it failed to charge criminal intent.

As to Mr. Timilty himself, Mr. Leahy pointed out that the Police Commission never has been obligated to make arrests and to prosecute the violators of the law. Mr. Timilty, he said, is obligated "to boss" the Police Department which means appointing, establishing and organizing the police.

Statute Cited

The defense counsel argued that the office was created by statute in 1906, and added that the duties under this statute are the same as though originally entrusted to the Board of Aldermen of Boston. The Board, he held, should supervise the government and discipline of the Police Department.

Mr. Leahy pointed out in his argument that if any Police Commissioner were delinquent in performing the administrative duties he could be removed from office by the Governor, with the approval of the Governor's Council, only after a complaint has been made and a hearing held.

Contract Awarded

Award of the contract of the Martin J. Kelly Company, Inc. of Boston for construction on a busway in Kenmore Square was announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The Kelly Company, with a bid of $24,063, was the lowest bidder.

Plans for the bus-way call for its construction on the grass plot in the center of the Square. A shelter for commuters and stairways connecting with the subway will also be provided.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Volunteer Talent Mobilized For Army and Navy Shows

The show goes on whether it's 90 in the shade or 10 below. Nobody suggests a Sunday at home in the backyard or mentions an evening off. And nobody gets paid. The bus transportation is furnished by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., and there's usually some member of the troupe who can drive.

It was Dell Marshall who drove us down to Camp Myles Standish that blazing Sunday afternoon when everybody stuck to the leather cushions. Dell's one of those dainty Bostonians whose endurance is a constant surprise. Like her co-workers at 13 Commonwealth Avenue, who in normal times would probably be playing along the North Shore or doing the Grand Tour, she gives her services in a clerical capacity every weekday, and in her time-off stands gaily before the mike in some service hut singing "It Had to Be You" or some other popular number which the boys demand.

Toni Thorndike came along to sing such favorites as "Stars in My Eyes," "Sweet Mystery of Life," and so forth. She has a charming personality and a fluid soprano voice, which she is training for grand opera. There was Anthanita White to demonstrate the genuine hula, the dignified traditional form of the native dance, which she had studied in Hawaii; and little Jean Phillips to do ballet steps on roller skates; and Anne Burke to give a comic monologue by Dorothy Parker.

Louise Gerstell, who works in the office of Sears, Roebuck & Co., was down on the program for a tap routine, and a trio who give about as much of their time to free performances as they do to their professional studio work. They are Russell Curry; his mother, Mrs. Grace Curry, and his dancing partner, Miss Dorothy Brackett.

Informal Equipment

They were all glad to have Helen Henry to accompany them on the piano. Often they set off for a show without any idea who will play for them. Camp and hospital pianos are another risk. Three strings on one of them gave out the other night, in the middle of a concerto, a four-piano item by another group. Sometimes there's a stage, sometimes not. At Myles Standish they were right on the floor level, but the boys in khaki made up, in enthusiasm, for any lack of theatrical equipment.

The Curry School trio has been making an outstanding contribution in free entertainment, apart from its work with the Citizens Committee. Since he was rejected by the Army, Russell Curry has thrown himself vigorously into his program of help to the armed forces.

Not only has he given performances, with his mother and Miss Brackett, who also has her own studio, but he has taught night after night, free of charge in the USO centers throughout the city. Many of the soldiers and sailors who had no idea even how to approach a girl for a dance, have learned from him a variety of dance forms and considerable useful information on social etiquette.

Call for Volunteers

The group is typical of some 40 units offering their services in this way. There is no such thing as prima donna "temperament." When any performer receives special applause the entire units feels gratified. The professional members are often out of pocket, giving up paid engagements to keep a date at an Army or Navy station.

The Committee needs more people—more young people, including mere amateurs, to sing or dance or play some instrument; and more older people to serve as stage managers, masters of ceremonies, and general-factoti.

Here is an opportunity for those who have appeared, say, only in a high school play, to get real stage experience, and coaching from professionals such as Phil Saltman, who is now in charge of rehearsals.

Any one who feels he can serve in any capacity is invited to telephone for an appointment. Auditions are held on Tuesday evenings at 13 Commonwealth Avenue (telephone, Commonwealth 6810) between 5:30 and 7 p. m. Mrs. Charles S. Lee, who is on the Board of Directors, will make arrangements. During World War I she worked in France, with Winthrop Ames, producing shows for the American forces.

Four N. E. Soldiers Are Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The names of 149 United States soldiers killed in action—four of them New Englanders—were announced today by the War Department.

The announcement includes casualties in the European, North African and Aleutian areas.

New Englanders were:

European Area

Connecticut

Warner, Capt. William H.—Mrs. Henry C. Warner, mother, Wethersfield.

North African Area

Vermont

Sanderson, Private Clarence I.—Mrs. H. B. Carbett, mother, Brattleboro.

Aleutian Area

Maine

Wright, Private First Class Leslie D.—Hollis L. Wright, father, Seal Harbor.

Massachusetts

Whitbeck, Private Robert E.—Mrs. Elisabeth Whitbeck, wife, Greenfield.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Peruvian Textiles" will be given by Mrs. Sawyard in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Virginia Raymond, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

N. E. Drivers Near Protest On Auto Tax

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England motorists are all but on the verge of rebellion against the Federal $5 automobile use tax which must be paid before July 1, Ellsworth F. Harding, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, warned today.

As a use tax, Mr. Harding pointed out, the $5 stamp constitutes a "misnomer" since it taxes something that is limited in or out of use.

Part of the paradox of this "use" tax, according to Mr. Harding, is the fact that there are no rebates if the car should be taken off the road days or weeks after the tax is paid. Once the $5 is paid, it stays in government coffers even though the government should take away all of the gasoline, and all the cars should cease to be used, he added.

'Discrimination'

"To tax motorists with C rations the same amount as A-card holders on the basis of car use is flagrant discrimination," declared Mr. Harding. His argument was not against taxation to support the war, but against inequitable taxation that throws the emphasis in the wrong directions.

What would Mr. Harding have the Government do to raise wartime taxation, in lieu of the $5 use tax?

He would increase the gasoline tax if stress is to be placed on automobile use. The gasoline tax is the real measure of car use, he said, placing higher costs upon those who use their cars the most. Thus, the A card holder would be taxed on his use of 1½ gallons a week, while the B card holder would pay proportionately more on his six or more gallons a week, and the C card holder even more.

Gasoline Tax?

Why didn't the Government increase the gasoline tax in the first place, rather than introduce a new tax?

Because there was little hope that motorists would stand for increased gas taxes, in Mr. Harding's opinion. "So the authorities shoved a new tax on the motorists without their realizing what it was all about."

A bill to repeal the $5 Federal automobile tax is now in committee in Washington. Opposition to its repeal is based largely, Mr. Harding explained, on the government policy of not disturbing wartime taxes as they now stand. This policy he held to be short-sighted, since it might increase public resistance to taxation, he said, at a time when everything should be done to invite co-operation for the heavy tax years ahead.

Child-Education Conference Draws Parents and Teachers

Schoolteachers and parents have been gathering in Boston today for the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Association of Childhood Education, which opens tonight with a meeting in Simmons College Assembly Hall, 300 Fenway, at 8 p. m. Willard E. Beatty of the United States Office of Education will speak on "What Is Happening to the Children of America's Minority Groups?"

The four-day conference will include lectures and discussion groups. Specialists in the several fields of child care and childhood education will present their ideas and offer their services for consultation.

Prof. John Pilley of Wellesley College will discuss "Problems of the Child in a World at War," at a general meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in Wheelock College Auditorium. The morning study group will meet at 11 o'clock. A students' special group meeting at 2 p. m. will be addressed by Miss Amy Hostler, Dean of the Mills School, New York City.

Other prominent leaders who will speak at the Conference include Prof. William H. Burton, Harvard University; Prof. W. Linwood Chase, Boston University; Frances Mayfarth, Editor of Childhood Education, and Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College.

Dr. Laura Hooper of Wellesley College has been General Chairman of the Conference planning committee. Dr. Winifred E. Bain, President of Wheelock College, has been in charge of local arrangements. Miss Gertrude M. Lewis, Winchester, Mass., Public Schools, and Miss Marion Carswell of Smith College have planned the program for the Conference.

Pleasure Driving Check Keeps OPA Inspectors Busy

Inspectors from the Office of Price Administration had a busy week end checking up on pleasure driving at the beaches, yacht clubs, and amusement parks around Boston. Cape Cod came in for a share of the attention, and some probable violations have been reported, though it was apparent from early returns that no startling amount of nonessential driving was indulged in.

Numbers of taxicabs took passengers to the Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees baseball game at Fenway Park yesterday, it was observed; but when the game was over, the cabs drawn up along Jersey and Boylston Streets to pick up return fares went away empty as OPA inspectors were discovered on duty.

Two serious violations were reported in the New Bedford area, as well as about 20 other cases where the drivers were stopped and questioned. It was expected, OPA said, that no more than about four violations would be discovered among these.

Dr. W. F. Wesselhoeft

Dr. William Fessenden Wesselhoeft of Jaffrey, N. H., who passed on yesterday, was a prominent surgeon in Boston who before his retirement in 1923 was chief surgeon at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital and Clinical Professor of Surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine.

The father of Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Massachusetts Governor, Dr. Wesselhoeft was a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School, and later a student at Heidelberg, Vienna and Dublin.

During the World War, he was the commanding officer of Base Hospital 44 in France with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. Wesselhoeft was a member of the Boston Surgical Society and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Canning Courses to Open In Boston Public Schools

Food Problems in New England

Inaugurating tonight a two-weeks series of free canning demonstrations to be given in 15 Boston public schools each evening from 7 to 9:30, the Boston Victory Garden Committee today listed the following schools in which these demonstrations will take place:

Allston: Thomas Gardner School; Brighton: William Howard Taft School; Charlestown: Clarence R. Edwards School; North End: The Michelangelo School; West End: William Blackstone School; Dorchester: Oliver Wendell Holmes School, Grover Cleveland School, and the Woodrow Wilson School; East Boston; Joseph H. Barnes School; Jamaica Plain: Mary E. Curley School; South Boston: Patrick F. Gavin School; Hyde Park: William Barton Rogers School; Roxbury: George Putnam School, and James P. Timilty School; Roslindale: Roslindale High School.

OPA Conference

Widespread participation in the rationing and price-control programs in New England will be revealed and encouraged at the first Regional Conference with the Office of Price Administration at the Hotel Kenmore on July 8. Registration by representatives of organized groups, including women's nutritional, trade, labor, and service organizations, is expected to exceed 500.

Washington OPA officials will be on hand to explain the Agency's plans and functions, and the part the public plays in them. Panel discussions, led by representatives of the various groups, will occupy the afternoon session. The after-dinner speaking program will include city and state officials, as well as a national figure not yet announced.

Eat More Spuds

Potatoes, a scarce commodity in many parts of the country a few weeks ago, are now moving to market in abundance, the War Food Administration reports. And the agency has appealed to consumers to eat more of them, pointing out that early potatoes are not suitable for long storage, and that a large part of this year's crop is particularly perishable because of recent hot weather.

Coast Guard to Take Over Administration of Spars

War Activities in New England

Recruiting and training of Spars will be entirely under Coast Guard administration after July 1, it was announced today, in a further step to sped up procurement of 15,000 members of the women's reserve, to equal 10 per cent of the Guard's authorized strength.

Now separate from recruiting and training pools which had included Wave and women Marine candidates, the women's reserve of the Guard since June 14 has been training its enlisted members at Palm Beach, Fla., and since June 24 has been training its officers at the Coast Guard Academy, New London.

After July 1, Spars will be recruited through regular Guard recruiting stations throughout the country.

Beach Alert

Because summer months make landing of enemy agents easier, the Eastern Defense Command has urged vacationers to stay away from restricted shore fronts after dark.

Disclosing that Army and Coast Guard partols had fired several times on unidentified persons discovered in restricted areas, the Command said that all shooting incidents have been investigated. The Army "is satisfied that the incidents results from misunderstanding and that no desire to evade the wartime military restrictions was involved in any of them," the Command reported.

C. I. O. Outfits Base

Furnishings for three day rooms and individual stuffed seats for the camp theater at the Army air base, Houlton, Maine, have been donated by members of Local 50 of the Shipyard Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the national C. I. O. War Relief Committee.

Among 80 such military day rooms outfitted by C. I. O. locals, the gift was part of the C. I. O. gift of more than $22,000,000 during the past year to war-related services and agencies.

Ship Launchings

The U. S. S. Frament, a destroyer escort vessel named for a pharmacist's mate killed in the South Pacific, was launched today at Quincy, with his mother, Mrs. Edward A. Frament of Cohoes, N. Y., as sponsor.

Her son, Paul S. Frament, pharmacist's mate third class, had won the Silver Star Medal for aiding wounded marines during action against the Japanese in the Solomon Islands. He was killed in action on Nov. 19, 1942.

Another destroyer escort slid down the ways at Hingham on Saturday, named for Ensign Joseph Eugene Campbell, killed in aerial combat in the Pacific last Aug. 9. It was sponsored by his mother, Mrs. Marie S. Campbell of Terre Haute, Ind.

Five in Service

Joining her four brothers in service of their country, Louise Nelson of Cambridge has arrived for Waac duty at Fort Devens. Marine Staff Sergt. Phillip is studying commando methods at a California base. Coxswain Neal has been on active duty at the Navy for six months. Second Class Seaman George is now stationed in Texas with the Coast Guard, and Private Walter is under specialist training in Pennsylvania.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer and more humid tonight; continued warm Tuesday forenoon; scattered thunder showers; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Scattered thunder showers today and tonight. Slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday forenoon.

New Hampshire—Today and tonight, scattered thunder showers. Somewhat warmer today and Tuesday forenoon.

Vermont: Scattered thunder showers. Continued warm today and tonight.

Massachusetts: Continued warm today and Tuesday forenoon. Widely scattered thunder showers this evening.

Connecticut: Continued warm today and tonight. Widely scattered thunder showers today and this evening.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:25 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 9:57 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

City Hall Partly Closed

Because of the extreme heat, Mayor Tobin announced at noon today that all municipal and City Hall employees who could be spared might leave their work at noon. City Hall departments operated with skeleton staffs this afternoon.

Plea for Water Denied

A resolution adopted last week by the Boston City Council urging the city to give free use of water for Victory Gardens was termed impractical today by Public Works Commissioner George T. Hyland.

Blind Girl Proves Skillful Worker In Big Optical Plant

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., June 28 (AP)—A blind girl from the University of Connecticut is spending her vacation as a skilled worker in the American Optical Company plant here.

She is Miss Elizabeth Hyde, of Woostock, Conn., one of 32 girls from 14 colleges and universities who have taken war production jobs at the plant for the summer.

"Despite her handicap," said John S. Middleton, assistant personnel manager, "Miss Hyde is performing very satisfactorily an operation in the manufacture of special frames, a feat made possible by her keen sense of touch."

Miss Hyde's ambition is to enter the consular service after graduation from the University of Connecticut, where she has majored in government.

Dr. Charles Swain Thomas

Dr. Charles Swain Thomas, who passed on yesterday in his home at West Newton, was Associate Professor of Education Emeritus, at Harvard University and a former secretary of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

A native of Pendleton, Ind., Dr. Thomas had received both bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Indiana when he was awarded a second bachelor's degree by Harvard in 1897. He was a teacher, principal and superintendent of high schools in Indiana and Ohio before moving east to join the English Department of Newton High School in 1908.

U.S. Wins Another Victory In Africa—on Civilian Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—North Africa may not yet be a land flowing with milk and honey, but it is vastly improved and rehabilitated over what it was when United States and British troops landed there last November, reports and surveys disclose here today.

American goods dispatched to North Africa through Lend-Lease and relief auspices have scored a major success in winning fighting and civilian allies and rehabilitating a major producing area for the United Nations, Washington headquarters report. Yet the entire Lend-Lease and relief program has cost the United States comparatively little in dollars and cents.

Simultaneously, the State Department has announced that with all internment camps finally closed, the sad tale of Spanish Republican and other pro-Allied refugees in North Africa has come to a bright conclusion. These various refugees are now released and many employed in civilian work corps with the British and the United States Armies; others have civilian jobs in the cities; most of the Spanish Republicans are awaiting transport to assured haven in Mexico.

Profiteering Charged

That is the constructive side of the story as told in weekend reports by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., lend-lease Administrator, and Herbert H. Lehman, head of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. The other side of the picture discloses persistent friction regarding final authority between the Lend-Lease Administration and the Lehman office, and in North Africa, charges that French administrators there have speculated, profiteered and "black marketed" American goods sold to them for redistribution.

Despite the friction and instances of scandalous North African profiteering, the history of Lend-Lease and relief operations in Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia amounts to a notable and unusual American victory. That it was an economical victory was disclosed in Mr. Stettinius, disclosure that the total cost of furnishing civilian supplies to the Axis - stripped North Africans, including relief and rehabilitation office operations, has turned out to be almost negligible.

Outlays to date have been a little above $40,000,000. Of this sum, $25,000,000 already has been repaid by French authorities and arrangements are being made for repayment of the remainder in the near future.

Gains Cited

"It has been abundantly proved," Mr. Stettinius said yesterday, "that the program accomplished several purposes, including the winning of good will, inducing the people to stop hoarding and to put their farm produce into circulation, providing the people with an incentive to work for the Allied armies, and spurring them to produce and make available materials of vital use to the Allied nations."

This $40,000,000 figure does not include the cost of military Lend-Lease furnished the French Armies, which totals above $100,000,000. But the dividends from this outlay are expected to appear later in the shape of expert fighting assistance when the Continent is invaded.

Simultantously, Mr. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation has announced that much of its North African operations, carried on chiefly in Tunisa, have been conducted on a quasi-commercial rather than a charity basis. "Gift" relief has been employed wherever refugees have been without funds, and milk has been distributed to Arab children. but it is expected that revival of normal trade will soon eliminate the need for relief supplies in major proportions from the United States.

Speedy Rehabilitation

The central fact is that North Africa's rehabilitation is being accomplished more speedily than was first anticipated, with the result that native purchasing power and "dehoarded" goods and funds are becoming available for purchase of critically needed American goods.

The Stettinius report recounted that when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower led his British-American forces into North Africa, he found the whole country virtually stagnant after two years of Axis looting, and the French and Arab populations saturated with Axis propaganda.

"From a purely military point of view," the report continued, "it was important to win Arab good will so that the natives would hinder Axis agents and paratroopers who might try to cut the Allied supply line to Tunisia. Considerable civilian labor was needed also to augment military personnel in perfecting the Allied supply line."

Lack of imports and Axis siphoning had stripped the markets. Local residents had hoarded great quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs. There was no incentive for the natives to produce phosphates, edible oils, and other strategic materials for the United Nations. Into this scene came Lend-Lease relief and totally changed the native morale. The Arabs became strongly pro-Ally, the report concludes, and commerce and production is strongly on the upgrade.

Congress Assured Japanese Soon to Feel Impact of War

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Congress was assured today the United Nations were rapidly approaching a "final victory" and that the war would be brought home to Japan in such a manner that "the whole empire will feel its full impact in a most violent and destructive way."

This statement from Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, was included in testimony made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee as the Senate made ready to pass the Army's $71,500,000,000 "decisive budget" war bill:

At one point, General McNarney told Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota, the use of the word "rapidly" might have been an overstatement, but added:

"In the training and equipping of our armies and getting them ready for combat, we have made progress in the last year. We have now committed to act, in concert with other United Nations, a rather large force."

Asserting that "strong and experienced enemies" confronted the United Nations on widely separated fronts, General McNarney nevertheless declared in a statement bristling with confidence.:

"The co-ordinated operation of our land and air forces is rapidly bringing us toward a final victory.

"Our operations in the Pacific have turned the tide of Japanese advance into a gradual withdrawal toward their home bases. Since our victory at Attu, the strategic movements of the Japanese have followed our lead.

"It is our intention to bring the war home to Japan in such a manner that the whole empire will feel its full impact in a most violent and destructive way."

General McNarney's testimony was made public as Congress drove ahead toward clearing up $115,000,000,000 in appropriations bills ahead of a summer recess.

The way was cleared for quick Senate passage of the War Department's $71,500,000,000 "decisive budget," which provides for nearly 100,000 new planes, and for a finish fight over House demands for liquidation of the National Youth Administration.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri sought support for a $47,000,000 amendment to the $1,100,000,000 labor-security bill to finance a continuation of NYA's youth training and student aid program under the War Manpower Commission.

Senator Truman, chairman of the Senate's War Investigating Commitee, contended NYA's work was "absolutely essential" in training young men and women for manual tasks in war plants and shipyards.

On the other hand, Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures voiced vigorous support of the House proposal to allow NYA $3,000,000 with which to liquidate by next Jan. 1.

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee sought to complete hearings today on a $2,800,000,000 war agency bill from which the House lopped $35,000,000 of Price Administration funds. The House wrote in a ban against subsidies and deducted $5,500,000 from Office of War Information funds with a view to scrapping its domestic operations.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota expressed the view the Committee would recommend "a little money" for OWI Director Elmer Davis' domestic operations with strict limitations against issuance of pamphlets, and other domestic activities.

Final action was sought today on a compromise report on a $226,105,758 State, Commerce, and Justice Department appropriations measure.

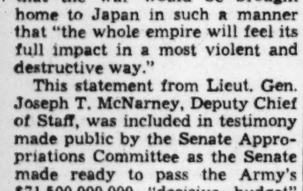
Still in conference were the $875,000,000 farm bill and a $127,389,141 Interior Department money bill.

Pay Roll Compromise

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Senate and House conferees agreed Saturday upon a compromise designed to prevent the removal from the Government pay roll before next Jan. 1 of three officials accused of membership in subversive organizations.

The action followed two refusals by the Senate to accept a House vote forbidding payment of salaries to Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands Government, and William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson, Communications Committee employees.

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HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY, N.Y.

August 13

If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before August 13 better notify us right now.



Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

State Department Display Removed



Associated Press

Trophies of Former Wars Dismantled in Washington

Workmen collect the State Department's array of artillery, preparatory to hauling it away. Part is to be melted down for scrap and the remaining guns are to be placed on display in other cities. These impressive trophies were captured by American armies in wars of bygone days. Those melted for scrap will be doing their bit to insure victory for the United Nations in their battle against the Axis powers.

Women Aid War-Job Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28 — Women have had a healthy influence on industrial efficiency since they began to take war jobs, the Office of War Information reported today.

Not only has the distinction between "man's work" and "woman's work" faded in many factories, but reforms in safety and labor-saving devices brought about by the entrance of women have benefited male workers, OWI said.

"In retailoring industrial jobs to women, employers have worked in three directions," said the report. "On the production line there has been simplification. Jobs have been broken down to their component parts so unskilled labor could be utilized to most advantage. Technical changes relating to equipment have included introduction of cranes and hoists and wider use of conveyor belts—to save lifting strength. It is safe to assume that not all of these weight-saving and lifting devices will be junked when men return to the production line.

"The third—and in many cases the most significant—change is the increased attention devoted to making the job attractive.

"Many of the changes that wartime needs have highlighted," OWI declared, "were changes that intelligent employers were making anyway."

Reasonable working hours, proper rotation of shifts, safety rules, and mechanisms that are recognized as builders of morale have benefited male workers as well as women. Women also have forced upon employes new concen fo the home life of their workers as well for proper rest-room and lunchroom facilities that bring "satisfaction for the employee and ultimate profits for the employer."

The report pointed out that labor-saving devices which enable quickly trained women to do the work often speed production at the same time. Formerly, in one Chicago plant, it took a man two or three years to become adept at fluting one drill at a time on a standard milling machine. Now in three weeks, a woman can be trained to operate simultaneously two to four special-built multiple-milling machines which automatically perform fluting operations on five drill bits at a time.

One of the most important influences that women have had on factory management, OWI says, has been to wake up its thinking.

More Older Workers Reported in Industry

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 28

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission reported today a steady increase in employment of older workers, but said there still was poor utilization of women over 45.

In May, Mr. McNutt said, more than one third of all persons employed were at least 15 years old.

Older women, Mr. McNutt added, are not being employed so rapidly as older men.

During the remainder of 1943, Mr. McNutt said, still more older workers must be hired if labor requirements of essential industries are to be met.

A LITTLE-KNOWN STORY...

How America really prepared for war

THIS IS A STORY about a country called America . . . and about something we did that Hitler thought we couldn't.

Chapter One is about our Armed Forces. Chapter Two is entitled Co-operation (may sound dull, but it isn't). Chapter Three contains a few facts you've never heard before about the Belly Turret in the Flying Fortress.

CHAPTER I

From the time Hitler came into power until the year before war came to America, Germany was spending as much on war goods each week as we were spending in a year.

With our military budget so limited, our Armed Forces were in a pretty bad spot. So what did our Army and Navy do . . . give up? No, they used their heads instead.

They decided—because they didn't have enough money to buy great quantities of weapons—to develop *working models* of the best, the most advanced weapons that brains could devise.

Also, they decided to complete plans so that these weapons could be produced in *mass*—and we mean *mass* quantities—when and if war struck. End of chapter.

CHAPTER II

To get these working models developed, our military and naval leaders asked for help from trusted concerns with which they had worked for many years.

They got what they asked for. These concerns laid out the necessary money, often *big* money, for experimental work. They had no assurance of future orders for any equipment they might develop. All they knew was that the country's security demanded that the work be done.

These companies opened up their laboratories to one another. Gave the use of their patents, royalty free. Developed new weapons of all kinds. Tested them. Ironed out the bugs. The weapons developed in those peacetime years included *much of the well-known and recently publicized equipment*, as well as devices which must remain secret.

When war got so close you could taste it and appropriations were finally made, the working models and the blueprints were *ready!* They were immediately turned over to our great mass-production industries.

The Army and Navy helped these companies tool up, provided machinery, buildings, and (where needed) money to launch the biggest production effort in history. And the best workmen in the world went to work on war goods instead of peace goods. End of chapter.

CHAPTER III

A typical example of how the job worked out has to do with work done prior to Pearl Harbor in protecting the belly of the Boeing Flying Fortress.

When attacked from the side, rear or above, the Fortress could knock the spots off enemy fighters. But when attacked from *below*, neither the tail gunner nor the nose gunner could cover all attackers.

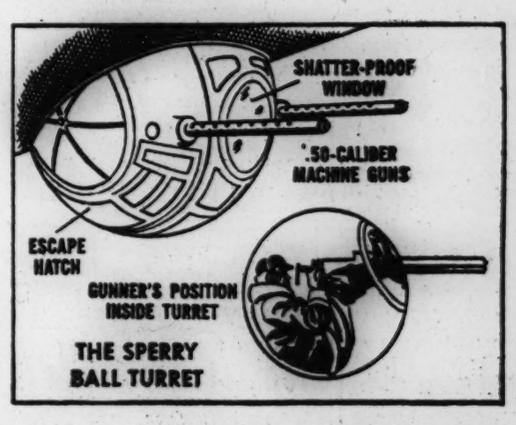
Air Force officers at Wright Field took the problem up with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, because of Sperry's experience in developing aiming and firing controls for guns . . . aviation equipment such as the Sperry Automatic Pilot and the Sperry Bombsight . . . and several hundred other precision weapons, instruments, and devices.

Working together . . . and aided by Vickers, Inc., a Sperry company . . . they created the Sperry Ball Turret. This turret is a sphere made of aluminum and Plexiglas, installed in the belly of the plane. Inside it sits a gunner with two .50-caliber machine guns that can stop an attacker *before* the Fortress comes within the enemy's range.

The gunner has full vision through an opening of shatterproof glass. His guns are aimed by a Sperry Computing Sight that takes into account the range, course, and speed of an enemy plane. In aiming, the whole turret (propelled by hydraulic "muscles" developed and built by Vickers, Inc.) turns smoothly at the will of the gunner.

These belly turrets—and the top turrets developed by Sperry and made by other American concerns—have helped make America's big bombers the deadliest air battleships in the world.

After the Sperry Ball Turret had been perfected, assistance in turning out the vast quantities needed was sought from two of America's great mass-producers . . . the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Emerson Electric Company.



The necessary adaptations were made that permitted faster mass-production, and Briggs and Emerson are now turning out Sperry Turrets in quantity, while National Cash Register Company helps Sperry turn out the Computing Sights.

That's the story . . . the little-known story of how America *really prepared* for war . . . a story that, we hope, will make you even prouder of our Armed Forces and of the American way of getting things done.

Sperry
CORPORATION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York

FORD INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, INC.
VICKERS, INC.
VICKERS, INC., Waterbury Division

THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES...YOU LEND YOUR MONEY! BUY MORE WAR BONDS.

Art in Wartime at Harvard—Plays and Music—Summer Radio Programs

Fogg Continues Its Displays; Renaissance Book Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

Commencement orators have dwelt upon the theme of art in wartime. Some have taken the courageous attitude that creative art should be fostered and not shelved in moments of crisis; that the arts are necessities, not luxuries; that they prove to be a mainstay, and a means of release; that they sustain certain values that are likely to become distorted under the pressure and tension of war.

The more popular program would be to use the arts as a vehicle of propaganda, and to employ the special gifts of artists to heighten popular fervor, and to intensify the will toward victory. The Russians have exemplified the latter objective by harnessing the arts to the chariot of war.

While the Harvard Yard echoes to the warlike tread, some by-ways lead to sanctuaries where cultural pursuit continues. The Fogg Museum of Art has proceeded indomitably to hold exhibitions and display its treasure. A diverting and informing hour can be spent there today among aboriginal arts of America, Italian primitives, Asiatic articles of decoration and ritual, American and English portraits and works of Old Masters.

We may pause for a moment before a Rembrandt, a portrait of an old man. It is a personal portrait, the innate sensitiveness of which can be better understood by comparing this canvas with neighboring personal portrayals. Rembrandt could paint both outer attributes and inner character with ease and without mannerism. Trial and tragedy lie upon the features and they are expressed with a superlative artistry.

A little canvas by Domenico Theotocopolo (El Greco) is compact with action and vitality. "The Expulsion of the Money-Lenders From the Temple" flickers with threads of quivering light, surges and recedes in a tidal movement. El Greco converted the mannerisms of the baroque into something disturbing and moving. While his contemporaries were striving for dramatic effect, stretching and twisting and exaggerating to the utmost, El Greco converted all those excesses into something visionary. The figures bend and turn in violent contraposto, their contours sweep in excessive undulations, their forms depart from palpable boundaries, yielding to a pattern of crescendos and decrescendos heightened with overtones, and enriched with subtle modulations. The "St. Jerome" by Ribera is more earthly by comparison, more solid, more literal.

In another gallery are portraits by American and English artists. Sir Joshua Reynolds' suave and gracious hand may be compared with the diligent realism of John Singleton Copley. Gilbert Stuart's portrayals show his attachment to British sources.

Across the way at the Houghton Library is a special exhibition of books gathered and displayed in honor of the Renaissance Coonference. Many items of rarity and beauty are shown. Among them are to be seen a dedication copy to Francis I of Lactantius' "Institutes," exquisitely ornamented; "The Labors of Hercules," the first illustrated Spanish book; Valturius' "De Re Militari" with colored wood-cut illustrations; a set of all the known early editions of Fra Francesco Columna's "Hypnerotomachia Polyphili," held to be the supreme achievement in bookmaking, for it harmonizes magnificently the arts of printing and illustration. Domenico Fontana's "Raising of the Vatican Obelisk" is a masterpiece of descriptive engraving.

Several other volumes show the ingenuity and good taste of the first printers and the parallel development of engraving as an art of illustration and embellishment.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts

'Isaac Winslow and His Family'

Portrait by Joseph Blackburn on exhibition in the recent-accessions gallery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts

'Madame de Bourboulon'

Portrait by Herbert Drouais, French School, on view at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Hilton Begins Radio Talks On World Affairs

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

James Hilton, author, begins a series of talks tonight on world affairs, as a summer replacement for "Ceiling Unlimited," CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Walter Yust, editor of Encyclopedia Brittanica, is guest on Information Please, NBC - WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Questions relating to farm problems will be answered on Manpower, Ltd., by Fay Hunter, Chief of the Agricultural Placement Section of the War Manpower Commission, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, has chosen four songs by Franz Lehar,—"Only My Song," "Maiden, My Maiden," "Little White Dove" and "Yours Is My Heart Alone," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m. on the same station, Nelson Eddy, baritone, guest soloist on the Great Artist series, sings "Play Gypsies, Dance Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza" by Kalman; Clarke's "The Blind Ploughman"; "Frog Went A'Courtin'," and Rachmaninoff's "The Moon Is High in the Sky." Donald Voorhees' Orchestra will be heard in "Jardin d'Amour" and Beethoven's Egmont Overture. Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m., Percy Faith conducts the orchestra and chorus in a "Toast to the Army Air Corps" and "Tales from the Vienna Woods." Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Romberg's "Deep in My Heart" and "Look for the Silver Lining," the latter with Earle Tanner, tenor. Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings Malotte's "Song of the Open Road."

Maureen O'Sullivan appears on Cavalcade of America in "Sky Nurse," a dramatization of the Air Evacuation Transport Service of the U. S. Army, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Barbara Stanwyck and Joseph Cotten co-star in a radio adaptation of "The Great Man's Lady," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on the same station, Screen Guild Players present Loretta Young and Franchot Tone in "Remember the Day."

Tuesday

Automobile owners who have been wondering when they will get new tires will be interested in a radio study of how scrap rubber is being processed for tire-recapping. MBS-WNAC, 1:15 p. m.

'Stars on Ice,' New Edition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A turnaway house greeted the second edition of "Stars on Ice," as presented by Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz Thursday evening at the Center Theater. The new offerings lean more toward comedy than the acts that have been replaced, and the frequent and hearty applause was a complete commentary on the worth of the entertainment.

The great stage, with well-lighted backgrounds, is appropriate in scale and richness to the quality of this revue. More than in the previous production, waltzes old and new have been drawn upon for the musical accompaniment, with the result that the score is pleasanter to hear. Best of all, this entertainment may be set down as an offering to which the whole family may go.

James Wright continues to be the outstanding star in a group of exceptional performers. He plays the lead in "Jack Frost Reverie" and "Autumn Leaves" as before. The latter number, based on the theme of October-colored leaves driven before the wind, hits the top note of the new show, as it did of the old. Carol Lynne repeats her atmospherically lovely interpretation of Chrysanthemum, and Mr. Wright swirls and swoops out of the north as the wind. As before, the whole company sets the stage in swift and graceful motion in the finale, "Victory Ball."

The new numbers include "Vintage of the Nineties," a jolly excursion into the past, with Gretle and Robert Uksila showing what might have happened in the days of the bustle if adagio dancing had been the vogue; the same performers, with James Partridge in a military number; "The Dancing Lesson," with Geoffe Stevens as a dancing master who is often upset by the antics of a mischievous imp of a girl among his otherwise graceful pupils; "Pied Piper of Rhythm," with Rudy Richards displaying his charm and comedy sense in a trio completed by Claire Wilkins and Ragna Ray; "His Night Out," with Geoffe Stevens clowning again as a befuddled prowler in evening clothes who tangles with a sailor out with a girl and then finds himself chased by a flock of pink elephants, and "There's One in Every Camp," a bit of timely buffoonery involving Freddie Trenkler, rookies, and a sergeant.

Mr. Trenkler repeats his dizzy tramp specialty, "Bouncing Ball of the Ice," once more puzzling all but the elect with his ability to skate forward and backward without perceptible movements of his feet.

James Caesar and Leo Freisinger repeat their startling speed and jumping stunts in "Russian Steppes" (with Carol Lynne doing a brilliant specialty), and in "Over the Top."

Mary Jane Yeo and Rudy Richards shine in "Juke Box Saturday Night," with clever variations on jitterbug stepping. Corryne Church and Robert Wright delight in their adagio number. Other turns include Paul Duke in prestidigitation, the ensembles called "The Chase" (a fox hunt), "Put Your Cares on Ice," "Little Miss Muffet" (with tiny Twinkle Watts), "Pan-Americana," "Valse Elegant," and specialties by Muriel Pack and James Wright, and Billie Depauw and Robert Payne.

Alexander Kirkland will stage Owen Davis' dramatization of "The Snark Was a Boojum" for Axel Yokel.

Pops Omitted Tonight

There will be no Pop Concert in Symphony Hall tonight, because of the extra concert given last night in aid of the orchestra's Pension Fund. Concerts will be given as usual for the rest of the week.

On the Stage

Guy Bolton is reported in New York as a possible rewrite man for "Dancing in the Streets," the musical comedy which Vinton Freedley withdrew after a brief trial engagement in Boston last season. Mr. Freedley, it is said, hopes to have the show ready for a September or October opening in New York, with Mary Martin continuing as the star entertainer.

Another plan to convert Ludwig Bemelmans' "Hotel Splendide" into a musical comedy has come to the attention of the New York Times. This time, it is said, Alfred Bloomingdale is the man interested in the possibilities. He is going to Hollywood shortly in hopes of finding a composer, a lyricist, and a librettist. In the past, Dwight Deere Wiman, Gilbert Miller, and Herman Shumlin have all been mentioned as interested in the musical comedy or straight play possibilities of the stories.

The revival of "Counsellor-at-Law" is announced to close its New York engagement on July 17. By that time it will have a total of 267 performances to its credit. Negotiations are reported under way for a tour next season.

Victory Concert Season Ends

The final Victory Concert of the season, held in the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon, presented two soloists, Cleora Wood, soprano, and Howard Goding, pianist.

Miss Wood, who was competently accompanied by Mr. Goding, sang two groups of songs. In the first, which was entirely French, the "Ariette du Parnasso Confuso" by Gluck was given a simple and authentic interpretation. It lay well within the mezzo range which covers Miss Wood's freest and most comfortable tones. Her sympathy with the dramatic was revealed in "De temps des lilas" by Chausson and a moderate flexibility and vocal dash in "Mandoline" by Debussy.

Her second group included three modern South American songs: "Noite de Junho" (a tuneful chant, primitive and periodic) by Ferandos, "Consejo" (of European rather than South American flavor) by Obradors, and "Cancion al Arbon del Olvido" (a typical Spanish love song) by Ginestra. Two songs by Theodore Chanler, "The Doves," and "I Rise When You Enter," had little musical value.

The first part of Mr. Goding's program contained the Scherzo from the Sonata in F minor by Brahms, Waltz in A flat major, and Polonaise in F sharp minor, by Chopin. The performance of the Scherzo evidenced an appropriately vigorous and plain-spoken technique and a pertinent musical attitude. In the Polonaise, the player's technique showed its full vitality and adroitness with much artistic success.

The Waltz, however, and, in his concluding numbers, "Minstrels," by Debussy, suffered from this healthy outspokenness. In the last group were also Choros No. 5, by Villa-Lobos—a piece in vague three-part form with elementary harmonies and melody, and recurrent rhythms—and two Spanish Waltzes by Granados, in a popular vein.

$1,000 Bond for Play

The Charles H. Sergel Prize of $1,000, to be paid in a U. S. Savings Bond, is announced for the best full-length play manuscript submitted on or before Dec. 31. The prize, established by Annie Meyers Sergel in memory of Charles H. Sergel, is administered by the University of Chicago. Only full-length original plays, hitherto unpublished and unproduced, will be considered. Dramatizations are not eligible unless the material dramatized is the work of the writer making the dramatization. Manuscripts should be sent to the Charles H. Sergel Play Contest, University of Chicago.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Third floor: etchings by Arthur Briscoe. Through June. First floor: Russian posters and photographs. Second floor: dehydrated foods and U. S. Army Combat Rations.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James H. Means. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous group of paintings by local artists.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of books of the Renaissance.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Sculpture, pastels, and drawings by Emily Winthrop Miles. Through June.

Museum of Fine Arts—Art of our Allies, Belgium. Through July 18. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Chinese export porcelains from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. Recent accessions including The Man on the Rope by Daumier, The Winslow Family by Blackburn, Madame de Bourboulon by Hubert Drouais, and a sixteenth century Milanese relief in wood of the Massacre of the Innocents. Silver of the Arlington Street Church. Through June. Silver of the Hollis Street Church. Through July.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Academy—Paintings by Maud and Patrick Morgan; Mobiles by Alexander Calder. Through July 6.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of works by Gustav Wolf. Through June.

Winchester: Gallery of the Public Library—Exhibition of portrait paintings by New England artists. Through June.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Photographs "Army P-39, Airacobra from drafting board to flight"; oils by Dan Lutz and Charles Reiffel; children in England paint. Through June.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Old Acquaintance," by John Van Douten. Featuring John Huntington and Louise Falk. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, 3, 6:10, 9:25. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, 1:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Virgin Bride," 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. "School for Husbands," 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 18:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, 2:30, 6, 9:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic — "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara, 10:55 a. m., 2:21, 5:56, 9:31. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, Glenn Miller and his orchestra, 11:23 a. m., 3:58, 7:33.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey, 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward, 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 7, 10:20. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster, 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island," "Inflation," "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils," "Stars on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray, 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:05, 8:20, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:45.

Scollay—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

State—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster, 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—"Oysters and Chesapeake Bay," "Golf at Pinehurst," "Doctors and the Community," Disney's "Pluto," "Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra," "Unusual Occupations," "Puzzle of Inflation," "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Murder on the Air," Nan Grey, Donald Woods, 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 6:35, 9:05. "Westland Case," Preston Foster, 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 4:45, 8, 10:10.

Uptown—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, 2:30, 5:45, 9:01.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30. "High Explosives," Chester Morris, Jean Parker, 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:20, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish, "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter.
Regent: "Cassablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, "Flying with Music."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin, "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Desparadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, "Reveille with Beverley," Ann Miller, 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan, "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.
Coolidge Corner: "Next of Kin," Basil Sydney, "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello.
Cleveland Circle: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold, "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, 2, 8.
Harvard: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Tom Mitchell, "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, 2, 8.
University: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn, 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, 3:30, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello, "Night for Crime," Glanda Farrell.
Codman Square: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt, "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt, "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, 3:15, 7, 9:35. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter, 2:08, 8:20.
Park: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn, "Buses Roar," Richard Travis, 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, 3:18, 6:28, 9:38. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.
Mystic: "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, 2:05, 7, 9:55. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold, 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy, 3:05, 9:05. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman, 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, 2:35, 8:30.
Strand: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi, 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis, "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.
Fellsway: "A Night To Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne, "Reveille with Beverly."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, "Desert Victory."

NATICK—Colonial: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn, "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder, 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt, "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane, 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, "Salute for Three," Dona Drake, B. Rhodes, 2, 8.
Strand: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Calaboose," Jim Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell.
Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez.
Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, H. Hilliard.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway, 2:07, 7:52. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward, "Mug Town," with the Dead End Kids.
Coolidge: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello, "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barymore.

WAVERLY—Strand: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland, "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

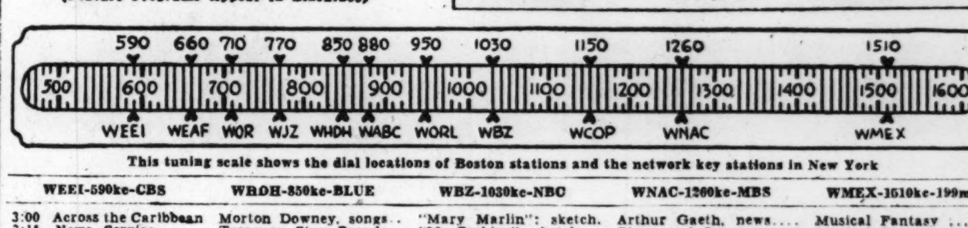
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, R. Paige.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano and Organ prgrm	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Cheer-Up Gang': variety	Shep Fields' Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	'Cheer-Up Gang': variety	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Todd's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Highway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": Ints.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": Ints.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Barbara	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Stra-
9:15	Stanwyck, Joseph	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	vinsky's "Petrouchka—
9:30	Cotten in "The	George Olsen's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Ballet"
9:45	Great Man's Lady"	Orchestra; songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Lor. Young,	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Maj. Mary Ward
10:15	'Remember the Day'	Gracie Fields, songs	Antoine, R. Schmidt	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Excursions in Science
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	Breakfast Club's 10th	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Anniversary	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	News: World War II	Dance orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	News: Eric Sevareid	Dance orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.': speaker	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Rideout: Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Stars in Revue	American Univ. of Air	news reports	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News: Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie: News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inter-	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Uncle Sam: OWI Prgrm	views Leatrice Gilbert	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Rosa Rio with Organ	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Landt Trio: Songs	Musical Highlights	Military band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	show: Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	"Reclaimed Rubber": tk.	Council for Democracy
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Seth's Village Canteen"	Dick Todd, songs	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Margaret Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	United Nations Relief	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Program: Speakers	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, News	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Cheer Up Gang": v'r'ty	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Right to Happiness": sk.	"Cheer Up Gang": v'r'ty	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, News	Connee Boswell, songs
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Ice Cubes & Margaret"	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	Len Salvo, organist	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harsch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lang, news	Dave Rose's Orch.
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson Show:	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'Return of N.E. Heroes':	You Shall Have Music
8:45	guest; orch.; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Interviews; Milit. Band	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Burns and Allen	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Frank Singiser, News	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Andy Kirk's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orchestra: Songs	rade: C. Dragon's Or.	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Shop: songs; comedy	Press Conference	"Voice of Poland"
10:30	Congress Speaks	Music of the Masters	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Artie Shaw's Orch.
10:45	News: World War II	Music of the Masters	garde: Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:00	News: Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestra	News: Baseball scores	News Service	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Jesus Maria Sanz's	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End: News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 29

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 29

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Monie Liter and the 20th Century Serenaders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 43.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKF, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Inormative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W41B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; Drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Dyana Gayle, songs.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Piano and Organ Program.
3:30 p. m.—Cheer Up Gang; Variety.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Zeb Carver's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; Songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Frank Singiser, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Mediation Board"; Advice.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
NO CONCERT TONIGHT
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
Box Office Open Daily Except Mondays

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—TONIGHT, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
BARGAIN MAT. WED. 55c & $1.10
"JUNIOR MISS"
Mat. Sat. & Spec. Mat. Mon. July 5
Orch. & Bal. $1.10 & $1.65, 2d Bal. 55c
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
HUMPHREY BOGART
'ACTION in the NORTH ATLANTIC'
Plus "It's a Great Life"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Franchot TONE • Anne BAXTER
"Five Graves to Cairo"
Plus Joe E. Brown in "Chatterbox"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
"THIS LAND IS MINE"
"Young and Willing"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed., Sat. & July 5
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th St Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & July 5th

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
IMPERIAL, West 45th Street AIR-COOLED
CO. 5-7889. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., July 5.

BIG—NEW—EXCITING
50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
Second Edition
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Wed.
No Mon. Perf. Special Mat. July 5
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 5th, 2:40.

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit." — World Tel.
"TOMORROW the WORLD"
with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 5th, 2:40.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
"THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION"
VIRGINIA WEIDLER • EDWARD ARNOLD
and FIVE GUEST STARS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Betty GRABLE • Geo. MONTGOMERY • Cesar ROMERO
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person | Sonic MADRIGUERA & His Music | Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

'Racial Unity for Victory' Is the Slogan of New Group

Organizing "for racial untiy for victory," a new "Citizens Committee for Unity" today intensified local efforts to prevent race rits here and to obtain justice for victims of riots in Detroit and elsewhere.

On invitation of State leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, more than 100 representatives of labor, religious, and social groups heretofore identified with liberal or leftist movements gathered in the Parker House and formed the State-wide committee as one of the first of its kind heer or in any other state, according to Sidney S. Grant, legislative agent for the State C. I. O. and a committee member.

Before appointing the working committee, the meeting adopted the following program of action:

1. Urge President Roosevelt and the Department of Justice to initiate a Federal investigation of the Detroit riots to search out and punish the instigators.

2. Urge Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin and mayors of other communities to utilize the radio and the press to declare to the people the necessity of unity and to warn against the possibility of attempts to foment disturbances in this State.

3. Urge the Governor and Mayors to see to it that "Negro people are fully protected and their rights completely safeguarded."

4. Continue efforts of represented organizations "to increase the unity of all people regardless of color or religious belief, and to stamp out any discrimination, intolerance or prejudice."

5. Eliminate discrimination by support of such governmental action as the Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee and the bill to abolish the poll-tax passed by the House and now before the Senate.

6. Urge all citizens, through the new committee, to participate in every way "to advance the unity of our nation for victory."

Joseph Salerno, State C. I. O. President, heads the new committee, whose members include: The Rev. Dana Greeley of the Arlington Street Church; Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who represented the American Civil Liberties Union; Seaton W. Manning of the Boston Urban League; Col. R. F. Stretton of the Salvation Army; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubou; Kenneth Hughes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Olga G. Collinson of the Cambridge Community Relations Committee; Prof. Richard Doherty of Boston University and the Office of Civilian Defense; and Mrs. Rosalie Smith of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs.

The organization meeting, attended by many leaders of Negro activities here, heard Mr. Salerno explain that in addition to "abhorrence" of the recent race clashes, the C. I. O. was interested in the problem as a civic enterprise and because of the large number of Negro members among its unions.

Red Cross Expert Swimmers Start Courses in Bay State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HANSON, Mass., June 28 —New Red Cross wartime swimming techniques are being taught in private camps, at beaches, and municipal pools throughout Massachusetts by graduates of the Red Cross Aquatic School here.

Members of the Army Air Forces, under simulated crash landing conditions, have given students at the school realistic demonstrations of life saving under combat conditions. Others, expert in the latest safety skills, have provided instruction that is now part of a national Red Cross water safety program.

Alexander Houston, Director of Water Safety for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, will train young people of pre-induction age. Mr. Houston was one of the 24 faculty members of the South Hanson Aquatic School whose courses this year attracted a record attendance of 227 students.

James J. Tattersall, Director of Red Cross Safety Services for the North Atlantic Area, will supervise the program throughout New England, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. As director of the Aquatic School, he arranged for the air force demonstration, advanced rescue techniques, and instruction for faculty members as well as students.

Many of the graduates, qualified as experts in water safety, went immediately from the school to localities in lake regions, beach resorts and public waterways where their services are most urgently needed as instructors, lifeguards, or camp waterfront directors.

Taking the spotlight on the fourth day of the 10-day course at South Hanson, flight crews specially trained in Red Cross water safety demonstrated the newest methods of rescue on the small lake below the camp.

They simulated a rescue under winter conditions. Despite the hot June sun, the flyers dressed in winter flying togs, plunged into the water, yanked cords to inflate their five-man rafts, climbed in, assisted supposedly wounded companions aboard and rendered first aid.

A feature of their demonstration was the difficult shift of position which must be made during cold weather to prevent freezing. Lieut. Joseph L. Bourassa who directed the demonstration explained that in extremely cold weather the men must shift position every 10 minutes.

The Lieutenant, who has been training flight crews in Red Cross water safety, said that the rescue rafts, now bright yellow with dark blue undersides, formerly were entirely light colored. This made them not only bulls-eyes for the enemy, but attracted sharks. He explained to the Aquatic School students that the dark blue underside becomes an effective camouflage when the flyers, attacked by enemy planes, go overboard and use the flipped-over rafts as shelters.

Students of wartime swimming learn how to swim under water as far as possible to avoid strafing by enemy planes. They are taught how to swim through oily waters and debris and how to protect themselves from burning oil.

Geared to the emergencies of war, the Red Cross water safety program reaches into every community in the land. Countless numbers of young American men and women eligible for service with the armed forces will receive this essential training before induction.

Gas Case Defendants Arraigned

Bail totaling $25,000 was set in Federal Court today for one woman and four men, all of Boston, when they were arraigned on charges of conspiracy to transfer gasoline ration coupons alleged to have been stolen. Not guilty pleas were entered for each of the five defendants and the case was continued for hearing on July 12 by U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers.

Harland Mercombe, of West Roxbury, said to be an employee of a detective agency, was held in bail of $10,000 after he had been described to the Commissioner by Edward D. Hassan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, as "one of the leaders in the racket of selling alleged stolen gasoline coupons in this area."

The other three men, giving South End addresses, were held in $5,000 bail each. They were: William R. Canaletti, known as "Chick Harris," orchestra leader in a South End cafe; Melvin P. Evans, a gas station employee, and William Sherman, a bartender.

Mildred Marlow, the woman in the case, was described by Mr. Hassan as a victim of circumstances, and he recommended nominal bail of $1, which was paid. The arrests were made by police of the Warren Avenue station as the result of information obtained during the investigation of recent breaks in the South End gasoline station. The Federal warrant charges conspiracy to unlawfully transfer and deliver several hundred "A," "B," and "T" coupons.

Inspectors of the Office of Price Administration said there were two other persons involved in the alleged racket, who have been apprehended and would be brought before the Federal Court late today.

City Missionary Camps Open Soon

Counsellors for Camps Waldron and Andover at Meredith, N. H., today are finishing up a week's course of training in preparation for the camps' opening shortly to receive Boston boys and girls, respectively, between the ages of 10 and 16 years.

The Rev. Earl W. Douglas, Executive Secretary of the City Missionary Society of Boston, which maintains the camps, is conducting the counsellors' course, it has announced. The Society also operates Rosemary Cottage, Eliot, Maine, for mothers and young children, which is opening tomorrow.

The Society charges a nominal rate for the New Hampshire camps but recommended mothers and children are taken free at Rosemary Cottage.

Scholarship aid provided by the Society cared for 339 of the 528 boys and girls at the Meredith camps last year.

$5 Stamp Due

Failure to display the $5 Motor Vehicle Use tax stamp on all motor vehicles using the public highways on or after July 1 renders the owners of such vehicles liable to severe penalties, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, warned today.

Owners of pleasure boats, too, were warned that the tax of all pleasure boats 16 feet or over in length and propelled by machinery or sail, or both, is due July 1 and the necessary boat stamps can be obtained at the Collector's office, 141 Milk Street, Boston, or at the various branches throughout the State.

Textiles Distribution Controlled in Ceylon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Textiles distribution has been placed under Government control in Ceylon, fixing prices for "utility" textiles by limiting the maximum percentage of profit at each stage of distribution, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Authority has been given the Controller of Textiles to set prices for "commercial" textiles and for textiles other than those listed in the "utility" and "commercial" groups. Dealers are required to be licensed, and to display schedules of prices.

Vacation Time Is Happy Time



By a Staff Photographer

These Youngsters Off to Where the Wind Sighs in the Pines

Four hundred and ninety-five boys, girls, mothers and their babies left hot and sticky Boston today for a vacation on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass. This is the first Salvation Army Fresh Air contingent to leave for "Wonderland." Five busses left from the Family Welfare Department of the Army at 14 Warrenton Street to carry the happy vacationists.

CD Radio Service Expansion Planned

The Civilian Defense War Emergency Radio Service has been extended to permit operation during emergencies endangering public safety or important property, it was announced yesterday by Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area.

Previously limited to operation during enemy action, the War Emergency Radio Service can now be alerted for essential communications when any disaster threatens life, Mr. Loughlin said. The expansion was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

Hero of Fire on Destroyer Is Awarded the Navy Cross

Lieut. Commander Robert A. Theobold, Jr., son of the First Naval District Commandant, won his Navy Cross for extinguishing a fire aboard his ship, announced the Navy today, in the latest list of awards to New England heroes.

Commander Theobold, a native of Portsmouth, N. H., was aboard the Destroyer Smith north of Santa Cruz Islands last Oct. 26, when a flaming plane crashed on the forecastle, its torpedo exploding. He successfully led a fire party, despite air attack, and enabled the Smith to maintain her station to screen an aircraft carrier and permitted the destroyer to continue firing all remaining guns.

Tomorrow, Lieut. Commander Charles M. Henderson of Baton Rouge, La., will receive the Navy's Silver Star Medal at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, for gallantry aboard a submarine which sank "an important amount of Japanese shipping."

Navy Crosses last week were awarded to two machinist mates, first class, aboard a receiving ship here. They were Joseph Greely of Saugus and Ernest J. Gentile of Charlestown. Their heroic action remained a Navy secret.

Albert Converse, Jr., Fire Controlman, second class, of Wauchula, Fla., at the same ceremony received a citation for heroism in the South Pacific.

Awards of the Legion of Merit in the degree of Legionnaire have been awarded in the South Pacific to James I. McCarthy, technician fifth grade, of Roslindale, and Sergeant Francis W. Sardina of Dorchester, for field-artillery action on Guadalcanal.

Totaling seven citations already received, Major Ernest R. Manierre of Hartford last week received the Silver Star and an oak leaf cluster, in lieu of another Distinguished Flying Cross, for heroism in the Solomon Islands. The young pilot is now a flying instructor and squadron commander at Hendricks Field, Sebring, Fla.

Air Medals for anti-submarine patrol of the Atlantic area have been awarded to First Lieut. James A. Ferguson of Deep River, Conn., co-pilot; Second Lieut. Robert W. Elliott, Simsbury, Conn., combat-crew member; and Staff Sergt. Leroy H. Penwarden of New Haven, gunner.

Boston Rotary Club

On the occasion of the weekly meeting of the Boston Rotary Club which will be held at the Hotel Statler, Wednesday noon, June 30, Dr. Carl D. Smith, President of Babson Institute, will speak on "Current and Postwar Business Trends."

War Bond Show Reports Sales Of $1,500,000

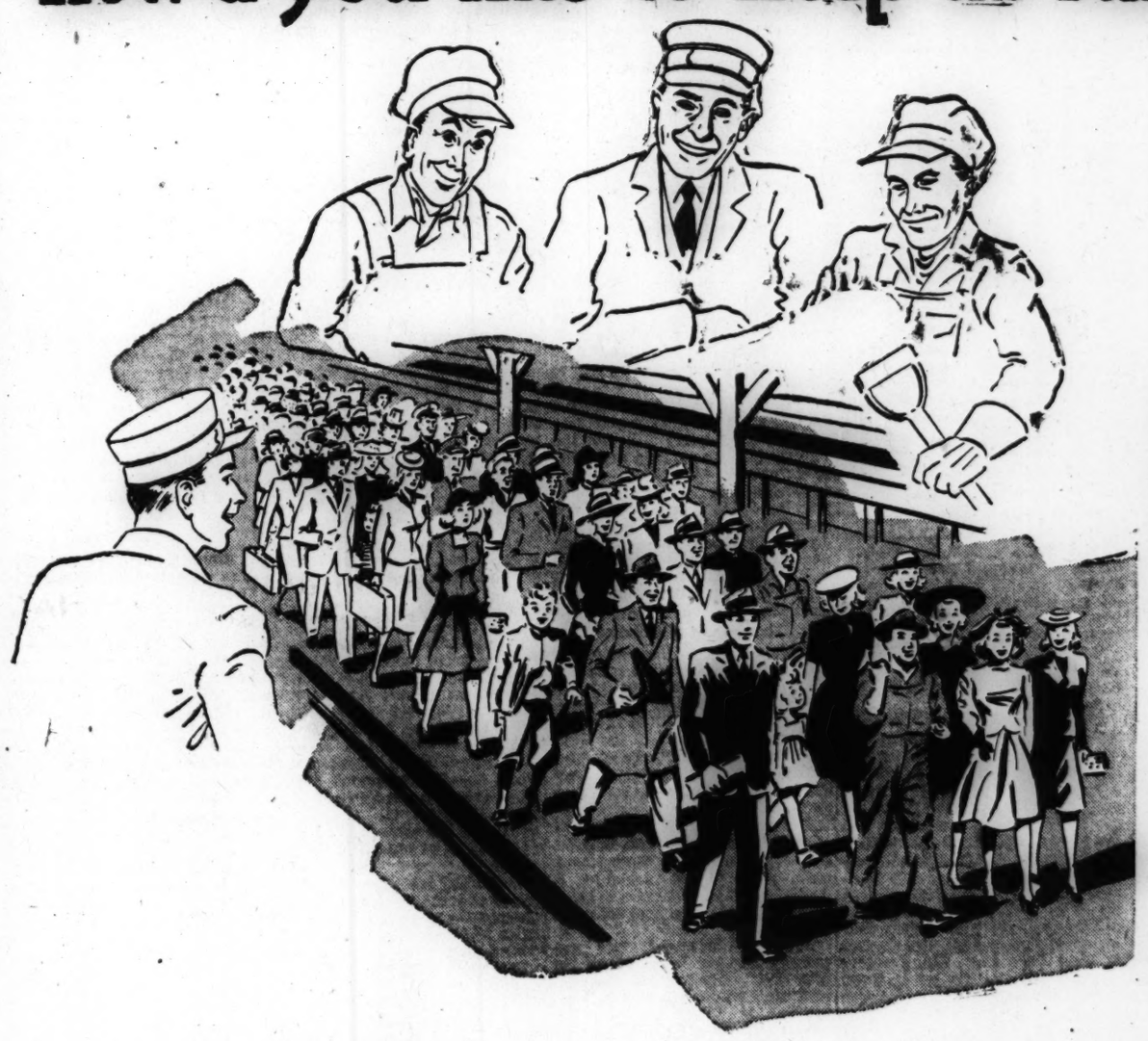
As two box car loads of various types of art composing the Four Freedoms War Bond Show today were being set up in Buffalo, N. Y., for exhibition there, the joint committee in charge of the show announced that a total of $1,500,000 in War Bonds were sold during the presentation last week in Filene's store in Boston.

The announcement by the committee—the U. S. Treasury and Curtis Publishing Company officials—stated that over 50 per cent of the bonds sold in Boston were of the $25 denomination.

Nearly 50,000 persons visited the auditorium on the eighth floor of Filene's and carried away over 10,000 complete sets of color reproductions of Norman Rockwell's posters of the "Four Freedoms" as dividends for their bond purchases. The committee stated that a record for individual purchases was created inasmuch as the reproductions were given only to bond buyers.

The concluding day's program on Saturday was devoted to addresses by fighting allies of the United Nations. Local Norwegian, Cuban, and Greek Consuls, and three Greek officers, made appearances.

"How'd you like to help us run a railroad?"



YES, WE KNOW. You'd all like to run a locomotive. Well, so would the railroad employee who is writing this advertisement. But we'll have to leave that to the enginemen for a while, at least. Here are some jobs you *can* do, however.

Our passenger train schedules were set up to accommodate just about HALF the number of people who are riding today. Less adventurous souls than we would just lengthen the schedules and let it go at that. That's how easy it is to stop the complaints about some trains being late. But we prefer to do it another way—*and we need your help.*

Here's Your No. 1 Job

Twice as many passengers getting on and off. Twice as much dilly-dallying. Twice as much Alphonse and Gaston stuff as to whether Mr. Victory Garden or Mr. Defense Worker will walk up the car steps first. Result—we stop at Suburbanville a minute and a half instead of 30 seconds. Train makes 10 stops. Ten times 30 seconds is five minutes—train is five minutes late. Yet everybody says they like fast trains. So, how's about your helping us to keep 'em fast?

Here's Your No. 2 Job

This one has to do with a "double-grouch." You "grouch" 'cause conductors give you a lot of small change when you pay your fare on the trains. We "grouch" 'cause when you do this you make more bookkeeping for us. Yes, we know all about those long lines at the ticket offices but remember—our conductors work for a railroad, *not* a bank. Bank tellers have almost unlimited change at hand but there's a limit to a conductor's pockets (and his disposition) when he's met up with five or six $10 bills on one trip. And, on the train you have to pay a "penalty" of ten cents and it's a lot of bother to redeem the rebate slip. Slows up trains too, for if conductors can't get through to collect all the tickets before the first stop they signal the engineer to slow down. After all, our only source of passenger revenue is from the fares and we've got to get 'em all. So, please always buy your ticket at a ticket office window BEFORE you board the trains. Buy your ticket from your home-town station agent—trade with him just as you do your local grocer or druggist. He'll appreciate it. It will increase his business and the importance of his job. It's easier than waiting in line at the North Station. Helps us and it'll help you, too.

Here's Your No. 3 Job

When you take the 7:49 to Boston—and you've half a dozen bulky bags to be checked through—please don't arrive at the baggage-room at 7:48 and expect results. That baggage-man friend of yours is human, you know, and while he wishes he had as many arms as an octopus, he really hasn't. AND, when you travel PLEASE don't take your entire wardrobe with you. In peacetime it was nice to show the folks a different dress (or a change of suit) once or twice a day. But in war-time sensible folks don't expect you to look like "Mrs. Astor's plush hoss." Take one bag and leave the rest at home. You'll enjoy your trip more and so will the other passengers.

Here's Your No. 4 Job

Get to the station on time. Sounds silly? Train wouldn't wait for you anyway? Well, listen to the plaint of one conductor when we mildly inquired why he couldn't get his train in on time. "Waited at three different stations," says he, "while some last-minute regular commuter puffed his way through the last long yards of the dash from home to the train." Lost seconds at three (or more) stations mean late minutes at destination. AND, don't climb aboard moving trains—save your broad jumps for the track field. It's much safer.

Here's Your No. 5 Job

Be on the platform (*not* inside the station describing your wife's latest creation) when the train pulls in. And spread out, boys, spread out along the station platform. Keep out of that chain-gang line from the station door to a single platform entrance. When you and your favorite gang of commuters board the train and all file up one set of steps you keep the train waiting, and again longer stationstops mean late arrival at the North Station.

Here's Your No. 6 Job

Keep on slapping your criticisms and suggestions at us. This isn't a perfect railroad and probably never will be. But we can take it as well as dish it out. Things aren't normal now what with 3,000 seasoned employees in the armed forces and the new ones doing the best they can but yet needing the experience that makes things click. A lot of you patrons have told us we're doing a pretty good job, even in war-time. If you'll help us as we've suggested above, we'll try to do an even better one.

Here's Your No. 7 Job (For Through Passengers only)

Don't all try to travel on week-ends. Trains are going to be very crowded on week-ends from now until Labor Day. Plan your pleasure trips (and your business trips too) to travel on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. That'll help us and help you, too.

COAL WEATHER AHEAD
Your Government says—
Fill Your Bin Now! Or be cold next winter.

That's a HELPFUL way to run a railroad!

BOSTON and MAINE

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Congress Takes Upper Hand In Control of U. S. Affairs

Continued from Page 1

combat it already taken, and a demand for stronger steps yet lying ahead. This revolt, to date, has not showed up.

The feeling in disinterested circles in Washington now is that the situation will probably get worse before it gets better. In any event it appears likely that unless the inflationary movement is checked, recent troubles will be aggravated and multiplied.

Individual citizens of the United States are now estimated to be getting, after deductions for war savings bonds and taxes, $24,000,000,000 a year more than in 1941.

Three elements in the national family have primarily benefited:

1. Labor:

Factory pay rolls are now running three times higher than in 1939.

2. Farmers:

Wholesale farm prices have doubled since 1939, and farmers are selling more than ever before.

3. Corporations:

Commerce Department specialists have just forecast 1943 corporation profits, after existing taxes, will exceed those in the 1929 peacetime boom year.

Current Threats

Each one of these developments is an inflationary threat. In fact, judging by cost of living prices, and particularly food prices, inflation is not now just around the corner: it is here.

The agency of Office of Price Administration was established to halt inflation and bring price control and Leon Henderson was put in charge. Controls instituted by former Price Administrator Leon Henderson were largely successful.

By holding down prices, Mr. Henderson estimated he saved the Government $26,000,000,000 and the consumer $6,000,000,000. If prices continued to be held, Mr. Henderson pointed out that the Government by the end of 1943 would have saved $78,500,000,000 and consumers $23,000,000,000.

By December, 1942, Mr. Henderson's work was estimated to have saved every American family $140, and if it continued, by the end of 1943, nearly $500.

Mr. Henderson's efforts, however, had been too successful. He had stepped on too many toes, injured too many politicians. Largely because of the very ruthlessness of his effort the demand to "get Henderson" became unbearable in Washington. He was replaced by milder, more mallable, Prentiss M. Brown, present OPA head.

Dollar's Value Reduced

Proper control of inflation would have modified or eliminated a great many of the most distressing domestic problems which now afflict the United States.

Failure to curb inflation, however, has reduced the dollar's value to 70 cents and produced a vigorous rivalry between the two great pressure groups, farmers and labor.

Over their rivalry the whole anti-inflation line is threatened with breaking down.

Most elements in the cost of living have been pegged except food prices, but these have advanced so much that the whole average has gone up. Food prices have jumped 40 per cent since 1941, and that is the primary factor in increasing cost of living 24 per cent.

Labor leaders like John L. Lewis have tried to break down the whole wage-food line. Mr. Lewis correctly pointed out that under the "Little Steel" formula, wage berths could go up only 24 per cent. He wanted to pull the whole structure down.

Take-Home Wages High

Mr. Lewis ignored the fact that although wage rates could not advance over 15 per cent, take-home wages, from overtime and the like, had far exceeded the amount.

The Government agencies refused to accede to the Lewis demands; the miners struck thrice; and the hastily drawn antistrike bill was one of the first indirect consequences of domestic economic upset. Others, in various fields, are expected to follow.

One of the chief difficulties in holding down prices has been the neutral, or negative attitude, of Congress.

Its revolt also comprehends the OPA. The House has just taken a big slash in OPA-enforcement funds. Mr. Brown's job of holding down prices will be a great deal more difficult without these funds.

A presidential election is approaching and, as always, politics is not far removed from anything that occurs in Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt has been blamed for not supporting Leon Henderson's hand and yielding to his enemies in Congress; for not pressing harder for more taxes, after making his initial request last January; and for failure to bring food controls all under the authority of one "czar," Chester Davis.

It is significant that the Farm Bloc elements, which have fought farm control from the outset, are backing the move now to put all such controls under Mr. Davis. The Administration opposes the move.

Defeated on Roll-Back.

The Administration has just been defeated on another price control effort, that to impose food roll-back subsidies. Such a strong Republican organ as the New York Herald Tribune explains today:

"On the economic side the chief opposition to subsidies comes from the farm members of Congress, who, though they may not say so, feel that they have little or no stake in the fight against inflation."

What does it all add up to?

The forces of inflation are not yet checked; indeed, they may be getting the upper hand.

Elements that will be particularly pinched by still higher living costs are the white collar classes in nonwar industries, workers on fixed salaries, annuitants, and others who have not benefited by outpouring of war funds.

Navy Prepares Its Men for War



Gottscho-Schleisner

Drill Like This Shapes Navy Recruits at New Maryland School

Eight weeks of training, with plenty of drill like this, will whip into shape 20,000 recruits at the new Naval Traning Station at Bainbridge, Md. The station, occupying 1,070 acres overlooking the Susquehanna River, cost $45,000,000 and possesses the most modern equipment and buildings, including administration buildings, hospitals, a civilian housing group, and a storehouse and service area.

Raid Warden Pleads Guilty In Spy Charge

Continued from Page 1

of national defense and even included brief comments on American public opinion and civilian morale which Mr. Conroy said was of paramount interest to Nazi intelligence.

Specializing in information concerning war shipments and troop movements, Mr. Lehmitz in one message described a shipment of bombsights by the United States Government, Mr. Conroy said.

Details concerning the construction and repair of ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the loading of freighters at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and the type and number of guns and tanks being carried in a convoy were included in the letters, the F. B. I. agent added.

Typical of his activities, Mr. Conroy said, was one secret message reporting that transports were leaving with thousands of United States troops, some destined for Australia and others for England and Africa. The report included the number of ships in certain convoys, their destination, and a description of their cargoes, Mr. Conroy said.

The same message reported that an aircraft factory working at full capacity, 24 hours daily, produced three planes a day, he said.

ARP Information

Mr. Lehmitz also furnished information gained through his work as an air-raid warden, Mr. Conroy noted, in pointing out that one message carried information concerning air-raid precautions, shelters, and domestic preparations against bombing.

"Indescribable confusion" was the way Mr. Lehmitz described air-raid precautions here, Mr. Conroy said.

Mr. Conroy said that Mr. Lehmitz was schooled in espionage and became a part of an international spy ring operated by the German Abwehr when he went to Germany in October, 1938, obstensibly for his health and two visit a sister. He returned in March, 1941.

Mr. Conroy said that Mr. Lehmitz was born in Hamburg, Germany and first entered the United States in 1908, but later returned to Germany, where he was schooled for work with the German Consul in New York City. Mr. Lehmitz worked for the Consulate from 1913 until the United States entered the World War I when he was classed as a "dangerous enemy alien," the F. B. I. agent added.

Greater Food Production Key to Congress' Policy

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—Under leadership of Congress and War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, a new Government food policy is taking shape, stressing increased production rather than frozen prices for the consumer.

Congress gave its indorsement to the new policy when it voted down consumer subsidies the end of last week and authorized the Government to continue subsidies on canning crops, peanuts, flaxseed, and other oil crops and on sale of wheat for feed.

The subsidy bill now will go to the conference, but since both the House and Senate have shown distaste for continuation and expansion of the consumer subsidies already put into effect by the Office of Price Administrator on meat and butter, presumably they will be outlawed.

Subsidies for Production

In its policy of using Government aid primarily to increase production, even at the risk of higher prices to the consumer, Congress has the tacit support of the War Food Administrator who told Senators recently that he believed subsidies should be used primarily to increase production.

Mr. Davis's views on production and subsidies have led to increased support on Capitol Hill for the Fulmer bill giving him increased food powers, including control over rationing and prices, now held by OPA. This bill has been reported favorably by the House Agriculture Committee but has been described by President Roosevelt as a red herring distracting attention from the food price problem.

Economy of Abundance

Emphasizing this economy of abundance were reports from the War Food Administration of new plans for an "all-out" food-production program for 1944 that may include abandonment of the Government's acreage-allotment plan entirely and replace it with specific production goal for each farm.

In setting goals, farmers will be asked to raise less cotton, tobacco, and sugar beets and more wheat, corn, oil crops and vegetables. A special effort will be made to bring livestock goals into line with the feed supply.

President Roosevelt has expressed himself in favor of the War Food Administration's general program for all-out food production in 1944, but also has backed the OPA's consumer subsidy program as necessary to keep prices down right now. He said at his last press conference that low-income families would demand, and probably get, wage increases if prices continue to rise. This, in turn, will mean higher farm production costs and higher prices, he said.

Keeping Prices Low

Farm-minded officials, on the other hand, argue that increased food production is one of the basic methods of keeping prices low.

The attempt of farm groups to lay more emphasis on production comes at a time when the OPA is being widely blamed for short meat supplies resulting from the inauguration of its subsidy program and producers and distributors' fear they will lose money on the price roll-backs.

In a last-minute effort to save the consumer subsidy program today, certain members of Congress were urging that consumer subsidies, such as those already in effect on meat and butter, be paid directly to the farmers instead of to processors as at present.

Mr. Davis has said, however, that he is not in favor of paying subsidies on meat and butter, but on crops where an incentive was needed for more production—such as oils and livestock feeds. Spokesmen for the meat industry have said there is more than enough beef roaming the prairies to meet the nation's requirements but Government restrictions are keeping the public from getting it.

Action by the Senate on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill June 26 indicated that Congress is in a mood to accept some kinds of subsidies by not others.

The Aiken-Gillette amendment to the bill extending the life of the CCC eliminates the roll-back on butter and beef and a $15,000,000 C.C.C program under which cheese is purchased and sold at a loss to hold down prices. At the same time, it authorizes continuation of certain subsidies aimed primarily at increased production.

In adopting the Aiken amendment, the Senate turned down a more drastic amendment by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri to repeal the authority of the OPA to make subsidy payments.

Organized labor is a strong supporter of consumer subsidies which already have reduced the retail price of butter five to six cents a pound and meat an average of three cents a pound.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has served notice that unless the Administration can "hold the line" on the cost of living, labor soon will press for increased wages.

Germans Warned Dutch Embittered

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The physicians of Occupied Holland have sent a letter to German High Commissioner Arthur Seys-Inquart saying that the Dutch have become so embittered by German rule that sooner or later they will be moved to "desperate acts," the Dutch agency Aneta reported June 26.

The letter protested against the Nazi looting of food, which it said was leading to a serious number of fatalities and against the labor draft which was termed a violation of The Hague convention.

The physicians pointed out that a Hollander's refusal to go to Germany was almost impossible because he "then is excluded from sharing the food."

"The Netherlands people have entered a stage in which continued silence is difficult to tolerate. Aware of living amidst lawlessness, a measure of embitterment has arisen in them which sooner or later must lead to desperate acts."

Booker Washington's Papers to Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — The Library of Congress announced June 26 that the outstanding collection of papers of Booker T. Washington, Negro educational leader, have been presented to the Library by Tuskegee Institute.

The collection, the Library said, "is generally regarded by scholars as perhaps the richest and most important source of information on the history of the Negro." It includes about 180,000 pieces, including the educator's correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and William Howard Taft.

To avoid interruption in work of scholars now conducting research at Tuskegee, the papers will not be moved to the Library here until fall.

U. S. Alleges Chemical Cartel

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The Justice Department described the operations this way:

Titan Kogyo Kabushihi Kaisha, which is owned jointly by Kokusan Kogyo Kaibushihi Kaisha, Iitan Company, Inc., a holding company owned by National Lead, and I. G. Farbenindustrie, received the Japanese Empire as exclusive territory.

British Empire Sales

British Titan Products, Limited, owned jointly by Imperial Chemical Industries, Titan Company, Inc., and other British companies, received the British Empire.

Titangesellschaft, owned jointly by I. G. Farbenindustrie and the National Lead Company, received exclusive rights in Central and Eastern Europe and the Far East. Italy was reserved for Montecatini. South America was open territory for Titangesellschaft, National Lead, and Du Pont, but the parties agreed not to compete in this market and assigned to each other certain customers.

At the outbreak of the present war, the Justice Department said, Titangesellschaft was unable to supply the South American market, and National Lead agreed to supply the customers and pay to the German company the profits received from such sales. This arrangement was cancelled when the United States entered the war.

The department said National Lead and du Pont and their customers were prohibited from exporting titanium compounds except to South America, and all the foreign concerns named were prohibited from importing into or manufacturing titanium compounds in the United States. By this means, the defendants are charged with having obtained a guarantee of no-competition in the United States from foreign companies.

The statement added that substantially all the important patents in the titanium field were pooled by National Lead and du Pont for the purpose of excluding everyone else from engaging in the titanium industry in the United States.

The indictment charges further that after the outbreak of the present war, National Lead and Titangesellschaft transferred their respective patents to each other in order to prevent possible seizure of the patents in the United States and Germany as enemy property.

Axis Weakness In Greece Told By U. S. Raid

Continued from Page 1

Nevertheless the attack was a complete surprise.

The fact that no fighter opposition was encountered and only light antiaircraft fire met would seem to indicate either that the enemy's defense system in that area was not working well or it has been greatly weakened of late to bolster other areas which Berlin considers more immediately threatened.

No Corner Now Safe

The force and success of the American raid which was made by more than 50 Liberator bombers can be reasonably expected further to complicate Germany's stupendous task of attempting to guard the continent against ceaseless Allied air attacks since it shows Berlin that it is unsafe to leave any corner undefended.

If Berlin has pulled planes from Greece and planned to send them to France, Italy, or Russia this latest American attack may cause them to hesitate since the Germans do not know if this raid may not be the opening act of a new air drama which will find Southeastern Europe receiving the type of pounding hitherto reserved for Germany and Italy.

Reports reaching Cairo indicate that the damage done by considerably more than a quarter million pounds of high explosives dropped was the most extensive and must be considered a severe blow to the Luftwaffe in that area, particularly since Sedes is an airport used as a training base for German pilots, of which the enemy is becoming increasingly short.

Bombers' Field Widened

This raid was the first real blow against the Axis on the Greek mainland since the Navarino Bay raid last autumn. It must be the subject of intense speculation by the Luftwaffe's High Command.

It is a further demonstration that the Allies now possess sufficient numbers of four-engine bombers to maintain the tempo of heavy raids against Axis installations in the Mediterranean all the way down the French and Spanish frontier to the Italian-occupied Dodecanese Islands. Heretofore Allied raids in the eastern Mediterranean were mostly confined against Crete and small shipping in the Aegean.

The fact that Sedes had only weak antiaircraft defenses and fighter-plane protection would seem to indicate that the Axis didn't think the Allies had enough aerial offensive power in the eastern and central Mediterranean to keep up the pounding of Italy and also attack in the Balkans.

Axis Power Inadequate

Once again they have learned the danger of underestimating Allied striking power.

Although it is impossible to say what the result of the raid will be, it wouldn't surprise observers here if Berlin felt it necessary to send additional fighter-plane protection to the Balkans.

Since Axis air power is now recognized as inadequate for all the tasks before it, such a move would further strain the overdrawn Luftwaffe.

German worry is undoubtedly increased by the fact that the Sedes raid brought the Americans within 300 miles of the crucial Rumanian oilfields.

In considering the effect of the raid, it is believed that attention should be paid to the results within Balkan countries. There can be little doubt that the raid will hearten those who resist Axis oppressods, both as members of organized guerrilla bands and as solitary saboteurs.

It is a known fact that every Allied success has been followed by a new wave of effective opposition to the Axis is the occupied countries, and the effect of the Sedes raid in Greece and Yugoslavia is expected to be noticeable.

It will serve as a reminder to the patriots that powerful forces are working for their deliverance and that they themselves can speed the day of freedom through unceasing opposition to the enemy.

Navy Club of U. S. A. Elects

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—The Navy Club of the U. S. A., a national organization of sailors and marines, at its annual convention elected George M. McGrail of Newport, R. I., as commandant and selected Kenosha, Wis., as its 1944 convention city.

Portuguese Wheat Crop Expected to Be Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A low wheat harvest is expected in Portugal, and millers, since early May, have been delivering only about 60 per cent of the normal supply of flour, resulting in a correspondingly smaller supply of best quality bread, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently.

Nazi-gandists Slither Away From Blame for Atrocities

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—German innocence of war atrocities is one of the most recently developed themes of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda, which unblushingly places responsibility for what happened on the Russian Front and in occupied countries upon its victims.

More than one neutral observer in Berlin has noted during the past few weeks the strange fact that while on one hand German propaganda is busily stressing that 1943 will be "the decisive year of the war," simultaneously the Reich press is full of discussions of such subjects as German failings in dealing with foreigners, German methods in occupied countries and Allied propaganda and secret service activities.

It seems amazing at this juncture in the war that the Welhelmsplatz should now be directing its propaganda agencies to tell people at home that German methods, if they have been terrible and inhuman, are due to enemy activities. Hitherto, practically nothing was said about such atrocities. Now this has suddenly changed.

Excuse in Russia

Dealing, for example, with Russia, German propaganda endeavors to prove that whatever was done was inevitable because of inhuman methods adopted by "Stalin and his Jewish Commissars" against the German Army and national minorities in Eastern Europe.

As for all that has happened in occupied countries, Germany, it is alleged, has had to protect itself against the consequences of sabotage, murder, terrorism, and secret service agents smuggled into those countries by the British. German authorities, it is now admitted, have had to take countermeasures which produced hatred but this should be understandable since "precautionary measures must be as far-reaching as the situations they are intended to overcome."

Never altering much its few fundamental propaganda conceptions, the Völkischer Beobachter now asserts that Germans have had to adopt "shock" methods which alienated the world, since the Third Reich has learned that only by deeds can it defend its rights and its future.

"Lebensraum" Again

The Lebensraum argument is again resurrected. This time it is made an excuse for German "clumsiness" in dealing with other nations.

Germans, the Völkischer Beobachter continues, never claimed to be accomplished in dealing with other nations, they haven't that "British cool indifference so much admired in peacetime." But this is due to the narrow space in which the German nation has had to live and their "clumsiness" is not a fault of character, according to the paper.

Obviously, the Germans say, Germany must be given wider territory including colonies so as to be able to treat its neighbors normally—quite the opposite idea from that which most human beings consider the proper basis.

What Leaders Know

The only explanation of this new change in propaganda appears to be that even among the leading Nazis there is a growing conviction that the Reich is in the very tightest corner. Speeches of a number of gauleiters in the past week substantiate this.

Thus, one gauleiter speaking in an armament works on the outskirts of Berlin declared, "It would not be right to refer to doubts which are weighing upon some of us." He then went on to reiterate the old argument that the "Führer did not want war" and to express the fear which crops up more and more in official speeches that "we do not want to find our sacrifices have been made in vain."

It is noteworthy how often this memory of the 1918 defeat recurs nowadays.

Allies Massing in Syria; Ready for Drive on Axis

Continued from Page 1

is no denying that morale is of the highest with all the troops in the Middle East.

Conditions in Germany

From occupied Europe quite a different tale is being told, and travelers arriving here from Berlin gave interesting details in regard to conditions in that Capital.

According to these reports only Nazi youth believes in the possibility of a Hitler victory, and this is because they have not had a normal education.

All middle-aged Germans and intellectuals in Berlin now openly admit that Nazi Germany is doomed and they cling forlornly to the frail hope that German armies may yet be able to defeat Russia this summer and thus gain a compromise peace with Britain and America.

These travelers also report that Dr. Goebbels is now in conflict with the German High Command over his recent articles and broadcasts because the German Generals declare it is folly for Dr. Goebbels to promise the German nation vengeance and reprisals when the German Army and Luftwaffe are unable to fulfill these promises.

However, these travelers declare that the Germans will continue to fight because they fear the retribution awaiting them should they be defeated.

Uneasiness in Italy

Meanwhile uneasiness continues to grow inside Italy. One report reaching here declares that the Italians are preparing to use poison gas.

The basis of this allegation is the news that the great chemical factory at Montecatini which formerly produced chemical products and paints has refused all orders since February, and agents of the factory openly admit that the factory is now making nothing but poison gas. Indeed agents of this factory have recently offered order of poison gas to various foreign governments.

Evidence of German military control over Italy is also shown by the fact that Italians leaving here for their own country must now obtain German visas to visit any part of Italy now considered a military zone.

Foreign diplomatic circles here are inclined to discount recent rumors regarding Italian peace moves, but it is generally felt in these circles that Italy will be out of the war before the end of summer.

Meanwhile, recent articles in the Turkish press have been pointing out that Dr. Goebbels may rely on the Balkan peoples to defend the Balkan Peninsula, but reports from the Balkans indicate that the Balkan peoples instead of fighting would welcome United Nations troops as liberators. It is generally felt here that once United Nations attacks begin the "Fortress" may fall quicker than anticipated.

Canada's Salmon Pack Declines 300,000 Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Salmon estimates for Canada's 1943 pack reveal a decrease of 300,000 cases under 1942, or a total of 1,500,000 for the year, of which 200,000 may be sold locally and the remainder exported to Great Britain, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 25, Aug 22, Sept. 26.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560 kc, on July 4, 18.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, Sept. 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110 kc, on Aug. 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m.; KFMB, 1450kc, on July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, on July 4; Aug. 1; Sept. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 607 mc., on July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WGMB, 890 kc, on July 18; Aug. 15; Sept. 19.

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Turkey Could Aid Allies And Still Stay Neutral

By Dr. Kurd Albu

Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Near East two events, the recall of the Turkish Ambassador, Behic Erkin, from Vichy, and the recent two-day closure of the Turky-Syrian border have been holding the spotlight.

Turkey reportedly has recalled its Ampassador in protest against surveillance of the Turkish Embassy in Vichy by the Gestapo and control of exterritorial mail, contrary to international law. Radio Algiers' assertion of a definitive rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Vichy has not been confirmed by other sources.

Such a split would consequently lead to a withdrawal of the French pro-Vichy Ambassador in Ankara, Garçon Bergerey, and be very helpful to the Allied cause. M. Bergerey have the reputation of being a collaborator of Franz von Pappen in spreading anti-Allied propaganda among the Arabs and hatching spy-nests in Syria and Iraq.

To a large extent this espionage is carried through by the swollen staffs of the German and French Consulates in Istanbul and Alexandrette and of the branches of German banks and industrial concerns such as the Dresdner Bank, I. G. Farben, Siemens & Halske and Nordstern Insurance Company, aided by the members of the Nazi Club Teutonia in Istanbul.

Leakage of Information

The closure of the Turkish-Syrian border obviously constituted only one of the minor decisions resulting from recent discussions between Sir Andrew Cunningham and high-ranking Turkish officers and diplomats. From the fighting French came word that the closure had probably been ordered for mlitary reasons to prevent leakage of information and had no "diplomatic or economic significance." Meanwhile British sources announced the reopening of the frontier.

In any case, the permanent closure of the border, stretching nearly 450 miles from the Turkish port of Payas on the Mediterranean coast to the terminus of the railway line Nusseybin, would not prove to be very effective, with the boundary line partly running through desert territory sparsely inhabited by nomadic Arab tribes.

Moreover, it seems to be more conclusive to associate the conference in Ankara with the decisive part the British Navy and the Ninth and Tenth British Armies, now poised in Iraq, Iran, and Palestine, will play in coming events in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The attack against the softened underbelly of Europe will evidently be developed in a gigantic pincer movement, in the West from North Africa and the Mediterranean islands against Sicily, the heel of Italy, and the Yugoslavian, Albanian and Greek coastline.

Could Open Ports

In the East the ports of Egypt and Syria and the Isle of Cyprus will be springboards for military operations against the Aegean Islands, Crete, and the Greek mainland.

In these actions Turkey might give the Allies valuable help. Its attitude may be similar to that of Sweden which has rendered the Nazis very important services although being neutral and not even nonbelligerent.

Yielding to Nazi pressure, Sweden since 1940 has permitted German use of its railway system from the South to the Finnish border for transports of troops, ammunition, and equipment to the seven Nazi divisions fighting in Finland.

Turkey might facilitate movements of the Allied fleet and aircraft by opening to them the ports of the Anatolian west coast mainly of Smyrna, whose harbor installations are adapted to the anchorage of big merchant men and warships.

All supplies needed for military operations in the Aegean Sea can be shipped via Turkish railways from Beyrouth and Damascus or from Iran via Tabris-Erzerum to the Mediterranean coast instead of sea routes infested by Axis submarines and mines.

Pétain's Method Cited

Without violation of Turkish neutrality even Turkish airbases, built and enlarged by British engineers, may be taken over by Allied air forces. Two years ago Marshal Pétain's Government put all air bases in Indo-China at Japan's disposal, although aware of the fact that this action would enable the Japanese to perform their attack against the British and United States possessions in the Far East.

Therefore, the Nazis, having inspired and mediated the Franco-Japanese agreement, could not blame Turkey and the Allied Nations for taking an identical step. Moreover, the present military situation in Russia and the shaky attitude of the Balkan satellites will certainly prevent the Nazis from declaring war on Turkey and adding the name of another power to the already uncomfortably long list of anti-Axis nations.

The defense of Greece and the Aegean Islands by the Axis is fully dependent on supplies being shipped either by boats from Trieste via Patras, the Canal of Corinth to Athens, or by rail from Trieste to Belgrade and Nish, and from Nish via the one-track line to Vranja, Salonika, and Athens or Pirot-Sofia.

The Adriatic sea route is exposed to Allied submarine attacks and the vulnerable railway running from Belgrade to the southeast through numerous tunnels and ravines is often interrupted for weeks by Yugoslav or Greek guerrilla fighters hiding in the inaccessible mountains of Macedonia.

The transport of Axis ships through the Canal of Corinth, adapted only for the passage of small and medium vessels, can be easily barred by air bombardments or mining of that narrow waterway. The vessels have to take the route around Cape Matapan in Southern Greece.

Garrisons Worn Down

Istanbul dispatches have reported the withdrawal of the Second Italian Army from Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina for the more urgent defense of the imperiled homeland.

Furthermore, the Germans, Bulgarians, and Italians garrisoned on the Dodecanese and pinned down on the coast are worn out by permanent guerrilla assaults. Recent reports from the Greek underground movement indicate that under the command of Gen. Manoli Mandakas an army of nearly 12,000 trained men, among them 1,000 New Zealanders, Australians, and British, having been unable to escape during the evacuation of Crete in 1941, are set to fight the Axis when the hour of liberation is striking.

In an interview of June 15, 1943, Prime Minister Saracoglu declared Turkey's willingness to maintain the "strictest vigilance." Those who are familiar with the cautious diplomatic language of the Turks may guess the way Ankara has already chosen, i. e., maintaining neutrality as long as it is justified by the interests of the nation. The rapidly developing international situation may very soon confront Turkish diplomacy with the necessity of making a definite decision.

British King Inspects American Tanks



Associated Press

King George Views Mechanized Might in North Africa

Riding in an American staff car (right), King George VI of England inspected a long line of United States tanks during his recent visit to North Africa.

Freight-Train Fire Starts Bombardment

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., June 28 (AP)—Residents of this inland city dug jagged shrapnel from their yards and the walls of buildings today as souvenirs of a four-hour bombardment from munitions set off by a freight-train fire.

At least four persons were injured yesterday by particles of high-powered shells, some of which hurtled a mile from the siding where the blazing cars were isolated by trainmen.

Railroad men discovered the fire in one of the cars soon after the freight train pulled into Grand Junction. They cut off the two cars and shunted them onto a track about a half mile west of the depot, near a warehouse and lumber-yard district.

Demolition crews were disposing of shells which landed without exploding. The area was under military guard.

Army ordnance officers and railroad men began an investigation.

Wise Control Saves Africa's Food

Food for Freedom
Twenty-third Article in a Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—In South Africa, there is nothing that can be called a serious food problem. It has not been found necessary to introduce individual rationing of essential foods in the Union.

An elaborate food-control organization, however, insures equitable distribution of all supplies, whether home-produced or imported.

In peacetime, the Union of South Africa produces more than enough food to meet its main needs. But not enough wheat can be grown here to meet the demands of the population, so South Africa has to import considerable quantities of Manitoba wheat to blend with the soft variety grown locally. To save shipping, a standard-weight bread loaf has been enforced for the last two years.

Drought Threat Averted

The presence of many British troops in transit to the Middle East and the fact that South African armed forces in the field have to be supplied, have necessitated careful control of home-grown beef and mutton.

During the past few months, there have been shortages of butter and cheese. A bad drought threatened this year's entire maize crop and a serious situation seemed inevitable. Happily, however, last-moment rains saved the maize and it now is estimated the crop will reach 23,000,000 bags, which is 1,000,000 bags more than the anticipated consumption.

Tea and certain other special foodstuffs largely imported from Britain and the United States before the war now are in short supply. There often is a glut, however, of both deciduous and citrus fruits, which in peacetime were exported in great quantities to Britain.

After the war, it is expected South Africa will not only be able to feed itself for the most part, but will have a large surplus of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apples, etc., as well as dairy produce and maize available for countries which need these products. It also is thought the Union may be able to spare small quanties of beef and mutton if required.

East African Situation

Perhaps the most serious food situation at the moment on the African Continent is in East Africa, where failure of the maize crop has led to an unusual food shortage. It is understood several ships taking food to India to relieve the position there had to be diverted to East Africa, where needs were more acute.

The reason for this problem, apart from the maize-crop failure, is the fact the white population of this region has more than doubled as a result of the war. Furthermore, a great number of natives have come down into the cities and ports, hoping to find work and food.

Here, again, the main problem is one of finding adequate shipping. It is understood that within the limits imposed by the heavy demands on Allied shipping resources, measures are in hand to meet this East African food problem as well as to insure equitable distribution to any other points on the African Continent where war conditions have disrupted normal supplies.

African Report

In its world wide survey of food conditions as the war continues its devastations, The Christian Science Monitor presents a report from South Africa.

Germany Takes Bulk Of Italy's Silk Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Germany received 63 per cent of Italy's 1942 silk production, while Italy retained only 30 per cent for war industries and 7 per cent for civilian consumption, figures reaching the United States Department of Commerce indicated recently.

Detroit Emergency Rule Ends; Army Troops Stay on Watch

DETROIT, June 28 (AP)—All emergency restrictions in effect in Detroit since the race rioting of a week ago were lifted today by Gov. Harry F. Kelly and military authorities. The United States Army troops that have been on riot duty, however, will remain in the city as a precautionary measure.

Amusement places and saloons are permitted to resume normal hours and bottled liquor again may be sold.

The only restrictions left on civilians, under the order, are that they shall not bear arms of any sort and shall not gather in public assemblies of a type which would "aggravate or incite" the situation.

There has been no report of violence since the appearance of troops last Monday night.

A sociologist who directed an inquiry among race rioters reported Saturday the large war-induced influx of workers from the South and other sections was "almost no factor" in last Monday's outbreak.

Dr. C. F. Ramsay, Director of the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, said he and a staff of volunteer assistants had questioned nearly 500 persons arrested during the riots and that "a majority of those interviewed had lived in Detroit more than five years."

Two general conditions obtained in nearly all the cases investigated, he reported. These were: The riot participants were employed in good jobs and anxious to return to them, and they reported "no racial discrimination in their school or employment experiences." Most of those questioned were Negroes, he said.

One of the additional fatalities reported today was that of a war worker whose son is a Japanese prisoner after being captured on Bataan. This man, en route home from work Monday night, was attacked by a group of Negro youths.

An official Police Department report on the first 31 fatalities listed 15 Negroes fatally shot by police, 12 while looting stores and three in gun battles with officers. The report listed 227 persons—135 white civilians, 74 Negroes, 17 police officers and a soldier—as seriously injured in the rioting.

Dies Orders Probe

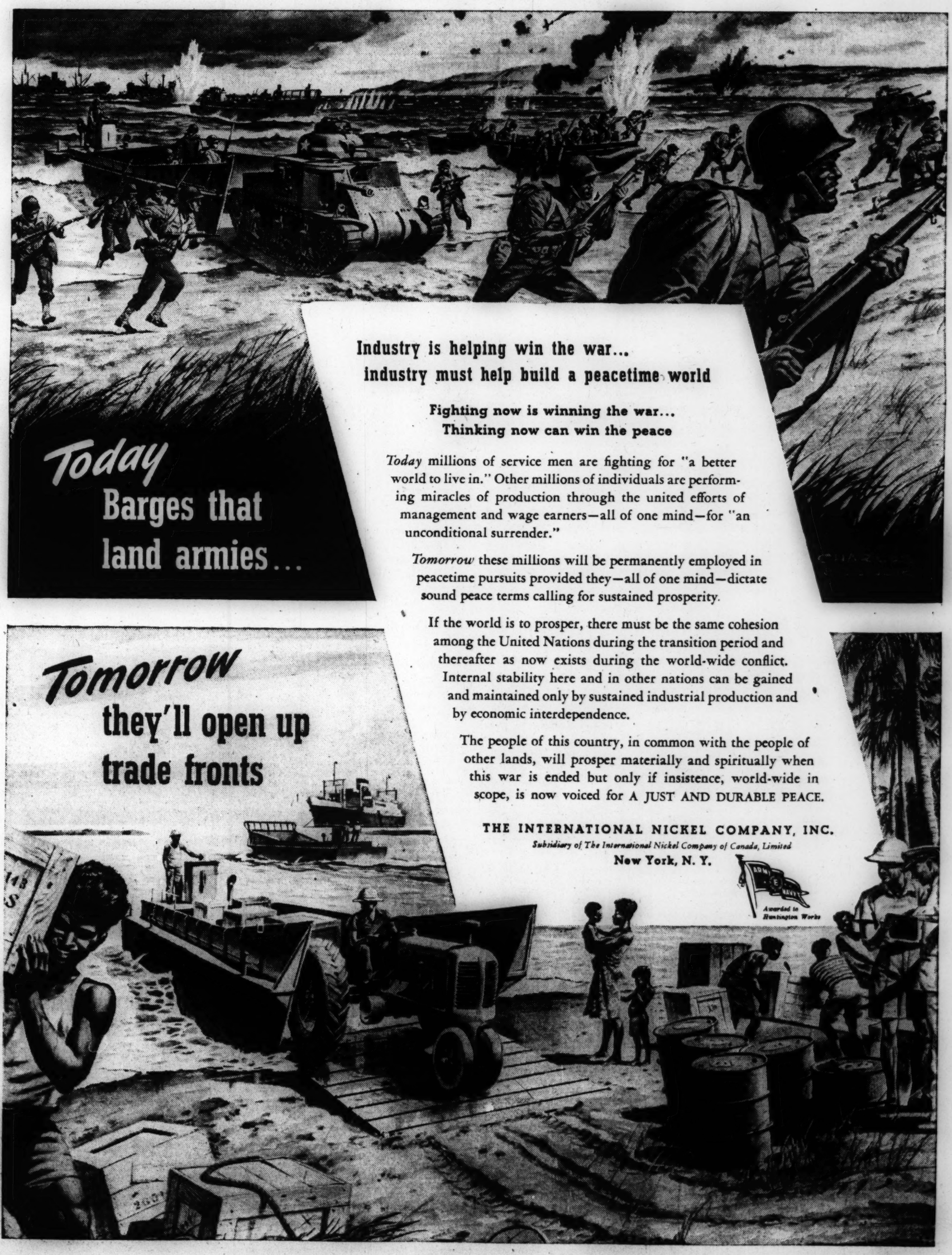
WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Plans for an exhaustive, nationwide investigation of "the growing racial antagonisms in this country" were disclosed June 26 by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Texan said representatives of various race groups will be invited to present their problems and their suggestions for curing them, and persons responsible for spreading race trouble will be subpoenaed to public hearings.

War Output Loss

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—A War Production Board official declared June 26 that two days of "senseless rioting" in Detroit's racial upheaval cost the nation a worse setback in war production than was suffered "from all the labor disputes in the entire nation in the first two months of this year."

Joseph D Keenan, WBC Vice-Chairman for Labor Production, said 1,000,000 man-hours of work were lost during the rioting and this was "only a small part of the total cost to war production." He called on labor and management in Detroit and every other war industry center to collaborate with civic groups to correct the causes of racial strife.



Allied Aerial Feints Are Bewildering Axis

Continued from Page 1

the Low Countries. Focal points of most of these links were smashed in last week's assaults on the Ruhr region and the destruction of their western termini would be an obvious sequel if a landing attempt was envisaged in the West in the near future.

There have been no new raids on Germany since June 26, when the RAF attacked undisclosed targets. A pause in these mass operations is, of course, understandable. Time is needed in which to rest crews, repair equipment, and assemble new supplies. Heavy weather also seems to have descended upon a good part of Northern Europe.

In the meantime, the virtual razing of Messina's port facilities and the new heavy raid on Naples have brought open warnings from Italian newspapers that a trans-Mediterranean invasion impends. The Algiers Radio quoted a Spanish newspaper as saying that the Italian Fleet had sailed out of hiding to oppose an invasion attempt, and the disclosure that a stiffer stand is being taken by the United Nations in the North African political situation was interpreted by some observers as an added indication that big things are in the offing in the Mediterranean. Incidentally, it is now suggested that the decline in submarine sinkings may be due, in part, to the concentration of U-boat strength in the Mediterranean to await the Allied attack.

Things remain relatively quiet in Russia and in the Far East, but American bombers have opened a new offensive against Kiska which probably presages an early landing on that last Japanese outpost in the Aleutians. Kiska was bombed seven times yesterday in a follow-up action to the half-dozen damaging attacks which were carried out on June 25.

And a greatly underpublicized aspect of the war has been brought into the limelight with an official London announcement that "not less than" 400 Axis warships, supply ships, and small craft have been sunk or damaged by mines laid in European waters since the outbreak of the war.

Mediterranean:

Airdromes in Greece Blasted by Liberators

United States Ninth Air Force Liberators shattered Axis hangars, pitted runways, and started fires at two airdromes near Athens on June 27 in a powerful followup to the June 24 raid at Salonika which opened the trans-Mediterranean aerial offensive against German and Italian holdings in the Balkans, it was announced in Cairo.

High explosives were loosed effectively at the airfields of both Elevsis, 10 miles west of Athens, and Hassani, southwest of the Capital, and Allied leaflets were showered over the entire area.

The leaflets carried a tribute from President Roosevelt to the fighting courage and spirit of the Greek people and expressed hope that the day of their deliverance was not too far away.

It also told the Greeks of the presentation of an antisubmarine patrol ship, the PC-622, to the Government in exile of King George II by the United States.

Despite savage efforts by defense forces to break up the raids, the four-engined bombers executed their missions and returned without a loss.

"At both targets our aircraft were attacked by large formations of enemy fighters and fighter-bombers, the latter making unsuccessful attempts at aerial bombing," said the Ninth Air Force communiqué. "Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed, with eight others listed as probably destroyed."

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that Greek guerrillas had routed Italian troops with heavy casualties in sharp fighting southwest of Trikkali in Northern Thessaly and had blocked the vitally important Salonika-Athens railway.

The broadcast said the guerrillas had wrecked several important bridges on the railroad and that it probably would be unusable for a considerable time.

Meanwhile, Allied Headquarters in North Africa, announced that Wellington bombers of the North African Air Forces dropped bombs in the dock area and on industrial plants of Naples in an attack on the night of June 26.

An Italian communiqué previously had disclosed that the Naples area had been the objective of a Saturday-night raid, and asserted that only slight damage had been done.

The Allied communiqué did not indicate the size of the attacking force that struck the strategic Italian port or the amount of damage.

Six Axis planes, attacking allied shipping June 26, were shot down by Coastal Air Force planes and two more were brought down by naval gunfire, it was announced.

Two Allied aircraft were said to be missing from all of the operations.

The Italian June 28 communiqué, broadcast from Rome, said Allied planes attacked Gerbini, Catania Province, on June 27 and caused some civilian casualties. Reggio Calabria and several other smaller localities on the toe of the Italian boot were reported raided.

Strategic sections of Messina lay in ruins after three whipsaw aerial assaults by Allied bombers in 36 hours, the latest on June 25.

American fliers from North Africa bases who traveled in the Armada of more than 100 Flying Fortresses that attacked Messina by daylight June 25 expressed the opinion that the port's usefulness to the Axis was about ended.

The daylight assault, by the strongest force yet unleashed against a single objective in the Mediterranean, caused fires which guided British heavy bombers of the Middle East Command back over Sicily to set new fires in the vicinity of Messina's oil tanks and its main railway station.

'Burma Gal' to the Rescue at Wau



Associated Press

American Transports Fly Reinforcements Over Mountains

The quick concentration of men and guns by air was responsible for defeat of the Japanese in their attack on Wau, New Guinea, according to the Australians. Here, United States transport planes, including the "Burma Gal," soar over the mountains toward Wau.

Half of 'Lost' Bomber Crews Thought Alive

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 28

Approximately 50 per cent of the bomber crews reported missing over Europe are assumed to be alive in enemy prison camps, Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, Commander of the Second Air Force, estimated.

He gave the estimate, which he described frankly as made without checking of records, at a press conference while telling of combat training given heavy bomber crews under his direction.

Bomber losses over Europe, he said, are "deplorable" but percentages are "not too high" considering the type and size of missions. "The Germans are concentrating everything they have against us," he continued. "They have a series of airdromes along where we go in."

RAF Wellington Bombers launched the series of obliteration raids on the night of June 24.

Belated reports raised to 25 the number of enemy fighter planes destroyed by Fortress gunners during the June 25 raid.

Continent:

RAF Hits Shipping And French Targets

British Typhoons and Hurricanes sank two enemy ships, drove another blazing onto a beach, and brought three more to a standstill after a night in which RAF Mosquito squadrons winged deep into France to hammer airports and railways in the mounting Allied aerial offensive.

The latest engagement was reported by the British Air Ministry to have taken place off the Netherlands coast, where swift RAF fighters found five enemy coastal vessels sailing in a line.

These vessels were attacked in waves and the final wave of fliers also attacked ships, believed to be tugs, trying to aid the convoy. One RAF plane was lost the Air Ministry announced, in contrast to the German High Command's claim that nine were shot down. The Germans also asserted that the convoy suffered only minor damage.

Hurtling through intense anti-aircraft fire, fighters closed in to 500 or 600 yards with guns blazing in the initial attack on the convoy. An explosion and yellow flames suggesting an ammunition fire burst out of one 800-ton ship, which was beached, the Air Ministry said.

One pilot saw a 600-ton ship sink within 10 minutes. When the second wave of planes came over, another 600-ton ship had disappeared.

Other Typhoon bombers arriving later found two ships which looked like tugs ploughing to the assistance of the remaining two vessels at a standstill. One of these poured out smoke after hits were registered all over it, it was stated.

In the blows by the Mosquitos, the Air Ministry said two railway yards were hit, locomotives were raked with machine-gun fire, and R-boats off Cherbourg were straddled with bombs.

There were no indications that British planes were over Germany during the night.

It was the first time after seven consecutive nightly attacks against the Ruhr and Western Germany that the RAF failed to strike at war plants in Germany proper.

It was the ninth night, however, of the current Allied aerial offensive against Hitler's Europe.

Bad weather hampered operations on June 26. American bomber crews returned with bomb racks still loaded because they could not spot their objectives through heavy cloud formations.

Col. Charles E. Merion of Detroit, commander of a group that took part in a four-ply operation over France June 26, declared on his return: "We did not drop bombs, following an Army Air Force policy of not bombing indiscriminantely over France."

The RAF followed up that night with raids on unspecified targets in Western and Northwestern Germany, and on objectives in France.

The German press declared new types of Nazi fighter formations were being employed successfully against the American Flying Fortresses which have dealt such heavy blows to Reichsmarshal Göring's Air Force. Dispatches to Bern asserted that 26 American bombers were shot down when an attack on Bremen was thwarted June 25. A United States Eighth Air Force communiqué which said Northwest German targets were attacked on that day in heavy weather also announced 17 planes had been lost.

The current offensive began June 19 with an RAF night raid on the Schneider Armanent Works at Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris.

Only one town of more than 100,000—Muchen-Gladbach, west of Düsseldorf—has escaped damage from the RAF's battering of the Ruhr Valley. Bochum and Gelsenkirchen were the last to get a heavy load of explosives. They were attacked by the RAF on the night of June 25.

Plane Losses:

Allies 238, Axis 200 During Past Week

The mighty Allied air offensive over Western Europe and the Mediterranean during the past week cost 238 British and United States aircraft, but around 200 Axis planes were destroyed apart from the enormous damage caused by Allied bombs.

The losses were:

Over Britain: Axis, 1, RAF, none.

Western Europe: Axis, 25 by RAF and "nearly 100" by United States heavy bombers; RAF 164, and U. S., 51.

North Africa: Axis, 68; Allies, 22.

Middle East: Axis, 23; Allies, 1.

Aleutians:

Kiska Battered By Six Air Raids

Six battering raids on Kiska pointed strongly to determination to immobilize the Japanese garrison there from the air, probably in preparation for an invasion by land troops.

Medium bombers—Army Mitchell's and Navy Ventura's—taking advantage of a break in the weather which had slowed operations in the Aleutians for several days, roared over the island in the half-dozen assaults on June 25.

With them sped Lightning fighter planes ready to beat off any attempted interception as the bombers dropped their loads. But aerial resistance did not develop.

Bombs blasted into the Japanese camp area on the island—last enemy foothold in the American island chain. Other bombs struck among gun positions and probably put some Japanese antiaircraft pieces out of action.

The raids followed by only a comparatively few hours three attacks by Liberator heavy and Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers carried out against Kiska on June 24. In those raids results of the bombings could not be ascertained because of fog and low-hanging clouds over the rocky, hilly island.

U. S. Battleships In Mediterranean?

By the Associated Press

London, June 28

A Reuters report from Stockholm said today that United States battleships have reached the Mediterranean and joined the British Battle Fleet.

The report, quoting the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau, came a day after the Italian Fleet was reported to have sailed into the open sea—perhaps for a fight, or perhaps for a safer refuge from Allied bombs pounded from two sides of the mainland. The Italian Fleet sailing was reported also by Reuters, quoting an Algiers Radio report credited to the Spanish newspaper Arriba.

Neither story had any official confirmation.

Sinkings:

Two Allied Vessels Sunk by U-Boats

Sinking of two Allied ships in the Western Atlantic—the first announcement of merchant ship losses in that area in three weeks—was reported last week by the Navy.

One, a United Nations merchantman, was sent to the bottom of the Caribbean while the second, an American ship, was lost off the eastern coast of the United States.

Possible loss of 57 lives was reported.

The sinkings brought to 670 the Associated Press count of Allied and neutral merchant ships announced as sunk by Axis submarines in those waters since the United States entered the war.

Russia:

Finnish Strong Point Reported Captured

Red Army troops captured a Finnish strong point in hand-to-hand combat in a brief flare-up on the Karelian Isthmus, a communiqué broadcast by the Moscow Radio announced.

Elsewhere on the Russian front it was quiet with intermittent exchanges of artillery fire resulting in destruction of German machine-gun nests and blockhouses. Soviet airmen shot down three planes, the war bulletin said.

The attack on the Karelian front dislodged a Finnish detachment which had entrenched itself on a high point, it was declared. Russian troops drove out the Finns, killing 300 officers and men, the communiqué said, and then fought off a counterattack by the Finns.

The action completed a day of small-scale activity on the northern front. The Finnish communiqué reported that their troops had recaptured a Russian stronghold near Rukajaervi which they had lost June 26. Three hundred Soviet troops were killed in the engagement, the Finns asserted.

An earlier Soviet bulletin said that a Red Army ambush behind Finnish lines resulted in the annihilation of a company of troops and the capture of some prisoners and war material.

The Russian midnight communiqué reported that in the seven days ending June 26 Red Army fliers and antiaircraft batteries had destroyed 211 Nazi planes, as compared to a loss of 74 for the Red Army. The communiqué explained that these figures were exclusive of "a large number of planes . . . destroyed or damaged in our raids on enemy airdromes."

Soviet, Facing Sugar Lack, Pushes Production in East

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 28—While Russia has retained intact the main sources of its oil supply its deficiency in another commodity vital to a modern mobile army has threatened a crisis.

This commodity is sugar, which is needed in great quantities to manufacture food concentrates, canned fruit, canned milk, chocolate, and confections. These are not luxuries but necessities to the weary men of the tank and aircraft corps and other front-line units. The importance of sweet foods to the Red Army was stressed years before the war by then Food Commissar Mikoyan. Chocolate, which keeps indefinitely and is easily transportable, has more than twice the calory value of beet fat. Confectionery is regarded as more nutritious than any food except fats.

Sugar in Russia means the beet product, because no sugar cane is grown here except one small plantation started before the war by the liquor trust for the experimental manufacture of rum. According to the Soviet economist Lev Opatsky, more than four fifths of the area in which sugar beet was grown before the war is now in the zone occupied by the Germans. The country thus was left dependent on available stocks, the produce of the remaining beet fields in Central Russian provinces and the eastern regions, and whatever could be imported.

Began in 1930

Sugar-beet farming on a large scale began in Western Siberia and other new districts in 1930. By 1938, the new sugar-beet area had been increased from 1,400 hectares to 83,500 hectares. This development would have been greater but for obstruction by theorists who denied that sugar beet was growable in the eastern zones or that such enterprises were needed at all.

Their view was supported by failure of attempts to grow sugar beet in the new regions before the Revolution and by general Russian traditions developed in the course of many decades which held that these regions were climatically unsuitable. There was, however, a minority which maintained that the existing geographical distribution of this crop was influenced more by economic factors than by climate. They offered the following explanation:

The Russian sugar industry originated as an adjunct to feudal farming at the beginning of the last century. Urban populations were growing as a result of the development of commercial manufactures and landed proprietors began to produce for the market. They looked for more efficient methods, using self labor, and for more profitable items of farm produce.

Crop Rotation Begun

These were the gentry who with vague ideas of liberalism from the west also imbibed the principles of crop rotation and other advances in agronomy. Sugar beet, they learned, not only was an excellent conditioner of the soil for grain crops, but highly lucrative.

In one province, a section under sugar beet yielded a profit varying from 600 to 1,000 rubles, while the same area under grain could not yield more than 120 rubles at the most. With such an incentive, sugar-beet farms with refineries attached soon spread throughout the Central provinces, where manorial farming predominated. These were the Provinces of Tula, Orel, Penza, Moscow, and, to a lesser degree, Smolensk and Ever.

In the meantime, an industrial revolution was making headway in the Ukraine on the basis of its natural wealth. Here, too, landed proprietors became market-conscious. But they did things on a bigger scale than their aristocratic cousins in the Central provinces.

First Mill in Ukraine

In 1843, three Ukrainians opened the first large steam sugar mill in Russia at a cost 170,000 silver rubles. By 1847, there were 117 mills of this type in the Ukraine, and a few years later the Ukraine was producing over 82 per cent of the Empire's sugar supply. The Ukraine took the lead because the general industrial development there was much more intensive than in Central Russia and agriculture followed the more modern methods. On the eve of liberation of the Serfs, the geographical distribution of the sugar industry became more or less fixed.

The Ukraine's contribution became steadily larger and formation of sugar monopolies accelerated its lead over the less up-to-date central regions. The Russian Government, under the influence of the sugar syndicate, began to regulate the sugar output, thus discouraging attempts to develop sugar industries in Central Asia, the Volga regions, and Siberia. In these new areas, pioneer sugar manufacturers, even when they persuaded the peasantry to grow sugar beet in spite of the sparsity of population and shortage of working hands for such a laborious crop, could not compete with the western sugar magnates, who could send products east at preferential transport rates.

When the Soviets began to industrialize Siberia and other new regions, they had to import sugar from the western areas at a cost of tens of millions of rubles, and the supply was inadequate because of transport difficulties.

Possibilities Proved

In the first few years' general development of the eastern zones, the Soviets hardly could hope to establish a sugar industry comparable with that in the Ukraine and central black-earth regions, but by 1935, they proved by results that a large-scale sugar industry in the Urals, Central Asia, and Siberia was a practical proposition. When war broke out, Kirhgizia, Kazakhtan, and the Altai region already had become important sugar-supplying areas which in the course of the war, underwent a two-fold increase and more.

Sugar growing in the Urals still was in an experimental stage, but the experiments already were convincingly successful. There are no data to show how far the Soviets have replaced the loss of Ukrainian sugar by developing new areas, but evacuation of the mills and sugar-growing specialists eastward and the phenomenal increase in local populations caused by the influx provided a basis for rapid progress toward solving the problem.

So far the Soviets have managed to keep the armed forces and key industrial workers supplied. Peasants supply themselves by primitive domestic methods of extracting the sweetness from the beets. Other sections of the population get sugar in various forms, but by no means enough. More than 10,000,000 town people are cultivating allotments in their spare time this year and will be able to compensate their lack of sugar with starchy vegetables. Some are growing sugar beet.

Gain for de Gaulle Seen In Resignation of Boisson

Continued from Page 1

hower, Allied Supreme Commander in French Africa, to the limit in whatever steps he may find necessary to eliminate any threat to success created by the political controversy between Generals de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, heading rival French factions.

The writer can say this on the basis of unimpeachable authorities who cannot be quoted directly. These authorities stated that the Washington Government expects General Eisenhower to tolerate in North Africa no de Gaullist or other French activities which would in any way:

1. Delay execution of projected Allied aggressive military operations in that theater.
2. Jeopardize Anglo-American—and French—vital supply lines in North and West Africa.
3. Undermine the morale of officers and men of the French forces commanded by General Giraud under General Eisenhower, or militate against their effective participation in the projected trans-Mediterranean operations.

One informant whose knowledge of the situation in French Africa and all of its complex ramifications cannot be questioned, said:

"Regardless of British hopes for, or dissatisfaction with de Gaulle, the Allied Commander in Africa must see that his (de Gaulle's) activities, or the activities of the dual-headed and divided (French) military command, do not hazard the lives of American soldiers in Africa, or adversely affect our military operations against the common enemy.

"It is believed that General Eisenhower, who as Supreme Commander must have complete control in the area of operations, will take such action as is necessary to safeguard our soldiers, protect our lines of communication in Africa, and advance the Allied operations against the enemy."

Leader of Yugoslav Guerrillas Reappointed to War Ministry

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, the Yugoslav guerrilla leader, was reappointed Minister of War yesterday in the new Yugoslav Cabinet formed by Mimilos Trifunovitch, former Minister of Education.

King Peter asked Mr. Trifunovitch, one of the most important Serb politicians, to head a new government last week. Previously he had called on Jovan Banjanin, former Minister of Forestry and Mining, to attempt to form a Cabinet after Prof. Slobodan Yovanovitch resigned.

In the new Government Mr. Trifunovitch will be both Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. He was a close collaborator of M. Pasic, the Serb Premier, during World War I.

Because of General Mikhailovitch's inability to attend Cabinet sessions, Gen. Peter Zivkovitch was named Acting Minister of War.

Milan Grol, President of the Serbian Democratic Party, was named Minister of Foreign Affairs.

An Ankara dispatch, quoting an authoritative Yugoslav source, said General Mikhailovitch is leading 50,000 to 60,000 Chetniks in a guerrilla battle in Southern Yugoslavia, defying eight Axis divisions sent against them and continued to disrupt railway lines by which Germany would send reinforcements to Greece in event of an Allied landing there.

Canadian Air Force Expands Equipment for Emergencies

OTTAWA, June 28 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force has adopted five new types of emergency equipment to give airmen every chance for survival, whether they are forced down on land or sea, even in mid-winter, Air Force headquarters said last night.

The equipment includes an emergency ration kit which all fliers must wear while in the air, a supplementary ration kit to be carried in aircraft, an emergency kit for winter flying, a dinghy kit of supplies for forced landings at sea, and a small emergency radio to send SOS messages.

The personal emergency kit, worn like a bandoleer around the waist, contains a gun, eight chocolate bars, two packages of specially - prepared biscuits, matches, fishing lines, a mirror to signal aircraft from the ground, a medical kit, smoke generators, a whistle, a knife, a compass, and chemical heat tablets to generate fires.

The rations provide sufficient food for three days under normal working conditions.

The supplementary kit has such other additions as a folding cook stove using solidified alcohol, a hand axe and tinned water. Four men could live out of it for a week, or one man for 28 days.

Snowshoes, a sleeping bag and antiglare eye shields are included in the winter pack.

The dinghy kit includes yellow skull caps for the crew to wear to heighten visibility at sea, fluorescent sea markers, and a telescopic mast with a signal flag that also can be used as a radio aerial.

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Postwar Course Charted For Private Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—How private enterprise proposes to meet the problems of postwar employment and social security was outlined June 26 by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. At the same time, the Chamber announced appointment of more than a score of committees of business executives to guide its Board of Directors and departments in making the program effective.

The program lists nine subjects on which the Chamber will strive for action. These are grouped under three general headings. Other subjects will be added as occasion demands. The three general subject groupings are:

1. Winning the war.
2. Preparing for victory, with attention both to the transition period and postwar reconstruction.
3. A long-range goal for preservation of competitive enterprise and representative democracy.

Nine Subjects for Action

The nine subjects, under these groups, upon which the Chamber will seek action and the method of approach to them are set down as follows:

1. Federal fiscal affairs: Campaign and secure a regime of taxation and finance that will include the principles necessary to war finance and to postwar reconstruction and to assure economy in government.

2. Prices and rationing: Formulate a constructive program for effective price controls, without subsidies and with minimum distribution of established business usages.

3. Controls. Formulate policies and work for Congressional action to provide now for the orderly removal of unnecessary controls in the interest of a stable transition period.

Contract Renegotiation

4. Renegotiation of contracts. Continue to work for needed changes and for the ideal of major dependence on revenue laws to recapture unreasonal earnings.

5. Management-labor. Take leadership in protecting the respective interests of management and labor through mutual agreements on their rights and responsibilities and through law.

6. Social security. Define a social-security program that can and will be supported by American business.

7. Termination and settlement of contracts. Work to secure prompt settlement of terminated contracts so that industry may proceed without uncertainties to normal production and employment.

8. Disposal of war plants and surpluses. In co-operation with Governmental agencies, develop measures for the orderly liquidation of war plants and surpluses without unduly retarding resumption of normal business operations and employment.

World Economics

9. World economics. Analyze and report on proposals that may affect business in Governmental discussions of peace conditions and take steps to see that American enterprise is safeguarded at the peace table.

In making public the program, Eric A. Johnston, now serving his second term as Chamber President, said:

"The United States Chamber embraces within its membership more than 1,800 national, regional, state, and local businessmen's organizations. It speaks for nearly 1,000,000 businessmen who make up the membership of these organizations. It was created to ascertain and make known business opinion on problems that must be solved to make possible an orderly conduct of our economic affairs. Its duty is to deal boldly with issued involved in the attainment and preservation of a free competitive economy and with the preservation of representative democracy. To accomplish its objectives may mean that it fights to maintain a satisfactory status quo or it may mean that it works for necessary readjustments to enable business to meet new conditions and new demands. The motto of the Chamber is: 'If it is not for the good of the public, it is not for the good of business.'"

Broad Scope of Activities

The committees of the Chamber for the coming year have within their membership several hundred leaders in the major fields of American business enterprise. Their designations indicate the broad scope of their activities. Among the more important committees for the coming year are these:

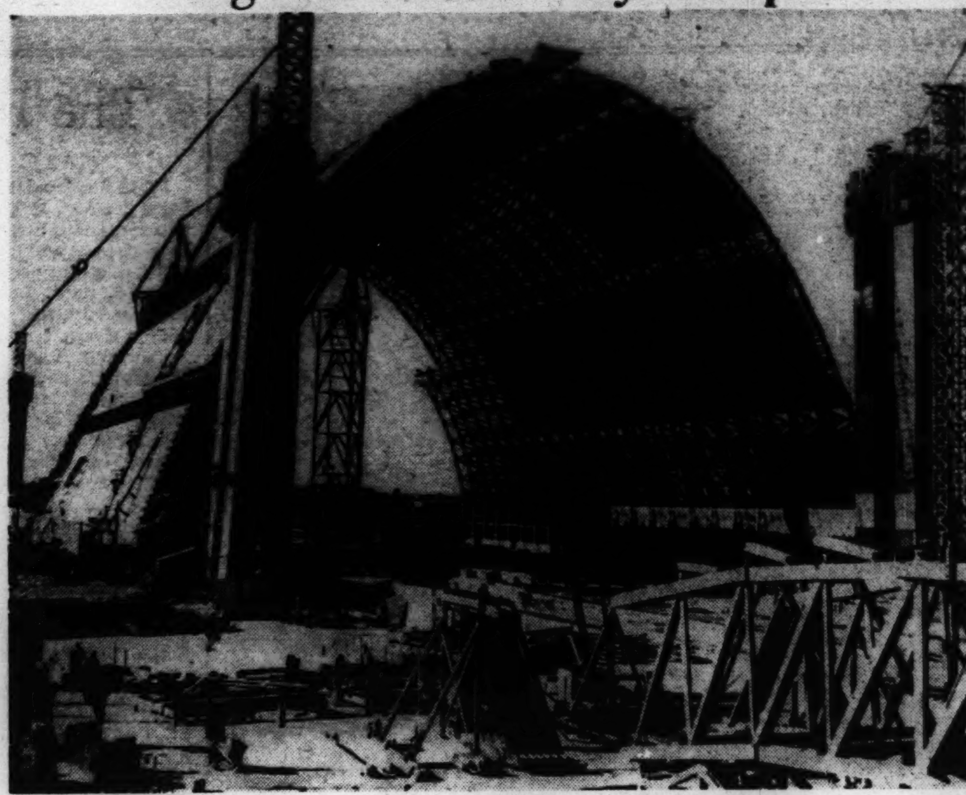
National Defense, National Affairs, National Economic Policy, Wartime Civilian Economy, Federal Finance, Natural Resources, Labor Relations, Manufactures, Distribution, Agriculture, Construction and Civic Affairs, Insurance, Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communication, Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, Education, Public Domain, and Social Security.

Croatia Textile Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New wool or cotton stockings in Croatia may be purchased only with the surrender of an old pair, due to an acute shortage of textiles, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Huge Barns for Navy Blimps



Associated Press from United States Navy

Contenders for Title of Largest Wooden Buildings

The Navy has under construction a number of these immense barns for the expanding fleet of blimps as patrol craft. They are large enough to house 10 foot ball games at once, and cost $2,000,000 each. They are built of fireproof timber, are 1,000 feet long, 246 feet across, and are 17 stories high.

Canada Moves to Set Postwar Air Position

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 28—The Canadian Government's decision to start immediate trans-Atlantic air service is a clear indication that Canada is getting in on the ground floor of the international air traffic and will be ready to assert its key position on the postwar air map.

The present trans-Atlantic service will be used for war purposes only—to carry mail and military personnel. But it will establish Canada firmly on the trans-Atlantic route as an independent operator.

This is a drastic reversal of prewar policy. In 1936, Canada signed an agreement with Britain, Eire, and Newfoundland by which the four were to operate a joint trans-Atlantic air service. Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Government-owned system, was designated by statute to act as Canada's agent in carrying out the agreement.

About the time it was proposed to start the joint service between Canada and Britain, the threat of war appeared in Europe. Britain was compelled to turn its airplane industry to the manufacture of warplanes. The Atlantic transport planes were not built and the service never was started.

Agreement "Reconsidered"

Now the Canadian Government says the old agreement is being "reconsidered." Clearly Canada desires to end the agreement and meanwhile is establishing itself as a trans-Atlantic air operator. It does not suggest that it should monopolize this business. But it insists on its own right to operate independently.

It is equally clear that the British Government desires the continuation of the prewar agreement and a joint trans-Atlantic service. The British evidently are thinking about the whole problem of international flying in a light somewhat different from that generally prevailing in America.

Here the problem is viewed generally from an economic standpoint, in Britain from a political standpoint. Having felt the weight of air attack, Britain regards the airplane not only as an instrument of peace but as a weapon of war. It feels, perhaps, more strongly than America, which has not been bombed, that the control of aviation is one of the chief political problems of the postwar world, an essential part of collective security and the maintenance of peace.

Its whole thinking, therefore, tends toward international control of the air and commercial aviation perhaps through a single international air monopoly. Canada's present plan to operate independently across the Atlantic does not seem to fit in with this conception.

Policy Still Fluid

However, the basic air policy of Canada still is fluid, so far as Government statements indicate. Up to the present, on the major decisions which must be made by the United Nations in the air, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's position is one of "no commitments."

On March 4 last he said that "pending a decision by the Government on postwar policy, no commitments respecting international civil aviation should be made which would tie the Government's hands." The Government's policy on the main issue has not been further disclosed.

Meanwhile, it has protected Canada's interests not only by deciding to establish a trans-Atlantic route but by making sure that all United States military flying rights in Canada during the war shall end with the war. By every possible legal precaution, Canada has sought to prevent the temporary privileges given United States military aviation in wartime to become a vested interest.

Canada's position in this matter, the Government has told a committee of Parliament, is unassailable. Every wartime agreement by which United States planes use Canadian bases for military purposes ends with the war, and if a renewal of any existing arrangements is desired, for joint North American defenses or other reasons after the war, it must be negotiated between the two countries. Commercial-aviation agreements, of course, stand.

How all this fits into the world air picture no one in Ottawa seems to know. But it should not be assumed from any Government announcement that Canada proposes to use its strategic position as the hub of airplane travel in the Northern Hemisphere to expand its own air services indiscriminately. Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Government corporation, intends to operate over the Atlantic and to start a service to Alaska, but has made no plans to fly to Asia. It is certainly not trying to stop United States and British airlines operating to Europe and Asia, by agreement, over this country on any scale justified by the traffic.

The 1936 agreement between Canada, Britain, Newfoundland, and Eire provided for the entry of the proposed joint service into the United States. As part of the deal, the United States, through Pan American Airways, was given facilities for a biweekly service to Britian through Canada. Pan American was licensed to use Canadian airports and fields until 1951. This license stands.

But since Pan American hardly would be satisfied with a biweekly service, it is expected new negotiations will start after the war and produce a new deal. In this, Canada's whole position in the trans-Atlantic business will be defined.

At the moment, North America seems to be moving toward the operation of separate intercontinental airlines by all the interested nations, through joint agreement, but still there are no commitments so far as Canada is concerned, and Canada is an essential factor in the whole situation because intercontinental air travel will move over it.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government, under heavy pressure, has refused to relax in the least its policy of maintaining a monopoly for its own air line on main routes. Trans-Canada Air Lines will have no competition on the main route from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, on the next main route through Edmonton, Alberta, to Alaska and on the transatlantic service.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, always a powerful factor in Canadian affairs, is opposing this program with vigor, insisting on the right to operate on the main routes, whereas it now is confined to "feeder" lines, some of which, however, are large in traffic volume.

The C. P. R. insists that it is ready to operate across the border into the United States, thus developing new and important routes, whereas as Trans-Canada refuses to expand this business beyond a single line. The C. P. R. has received considerable support for its argument that if the Government monopoly will not expand as travel warrants, private interests should be allowed to do so. Obviously, this whole argument between Government and private ownership is far from finished yet.

No-Strike Pledge Reiterated By A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Heads

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Congressional enactment of the war labor disputes bill over President Roosevelt's veto brought condemnation from labor spokesmen—but also a renewal of the "no-strike" pledge by heads of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It brought some confusion, too, to the affected Government agencies which were not ready, pending further study of the measure, to say what steps they would have to take in shaping their organizations to administer it.

The threat of an immediate crisis for the National War Labor Board through resignation of its labor members vanished. While this possibility had been suggested, prior to enactment of the bill, the labor members said individually that they intended to stick by the Board.

A question to be resolved, however, is the extent of the restrictions placed on them by the Act's prohibition against a NWLB members taking part in consideration of a case in which he has an interest. It must be decided, for instance, whether this means an A. F. of L. member may not consider any A. F. of L. case or may consider an A. F. of L. case if it does not affect his particular union.

Statement by Morse

Wayne L. Morse, Acting Chairman of the NWLB, made this statement:

"The War Labor Board is proceeding to carry out its duties and obligations in accordance with existing Congressional Acts and Executive orders pertaining to the Board. The Board has not had time as yet to examine its policies and procedures in light of the new law, but it is my judgment that the existing major policies and procedures of the Board will be found to be entirely consistent with the Act of Congress.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., reiterated their no strike pledges in letters to President Roosevelt in which each also sharply criticized Congress.

Mr. Green declared that "labor and all its friends are inexpressibly shocked by the hasty and impetuous action of Congress in overriding your veto."

"Demonstration of Anger"

"By their procedure," he added, "the members of Congress demonstrated they were moved by anger and resentment rather than by careful consideration of the facts."

He went on to say the A. F. of L. members would do "everything in their power to make application of this law unnecessary and to further the successful prosecution of the war."

Mr. Murray told the President that his veto message "correctly stated the danger of strikes and stoppages" arising from some provisions of the act.

"Because this is true," he told the President, "it shall be our purpose to do everything possible to avert the obvious dangers arising out of it."

Mr. Murray advised Mr. Roosevelt that he would call the C. I. O. Executive Board into session July 7 to give "mature and orderly consideration to the many perplexing problems which as you doubtless know labor will be confronted with as a result of the action of the Congress."

2,200 Workers Walk Out At Chrysler War Plant

DETROIT, June 28 (AP)—Approximately 2,200 workers in the Highland Park plant of Chrysler Corporation quit work shortly after the shift reported for duty this morning, a company spokesman announced. The men comprised the entire working force of the first shift and were engaged on war work output.

The spokesman said the company had no knowledge of any grievance. Representatives of Local 490, United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., said the work stoppage was spontaneous and attributed it to the penalizing of a steward in the plant. The steward, union officials said, had been laid off for one week for leaving his bench to handle a complaint from a union member.

Mrs. Luce Hits False Security Of New Deal

APPLETON, Wis., June 28 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, declaring the Federal Administration had offered only a false security, asserted yesterday that Americans would demand a postwar victory that would guarantee a "free and ever-expanding economy."

In a keynote address before the Wisconsin Republican Convention, Connecticut's playwright Congresswoman told delegates that the New Deal reputation was "dead" on the home front and that President Roosevelt could survive it only by convincing the people his foreign policy is sound. "This he cannot do," she added.

"Today what all Americans want from the cradle to the grave is real opportunity—not the New Deal's false security," she said. "Today, what all Americans will demand is a victory which, in a postwar America governed by just men and just laws, will guarantee us the free and ever-extending economy of which this greatest of nations is capable.

"This is the challenge to the Republican Party and I believe the 1944 Republican Party will meet it. It will become the majority party in the nation as you are in this State already."

Mrs. Luce said that "the New Deal is dead, so far as its reputation on the home front goes. It can only survive if it can convince the people that President Roosevelt's foreign policy is and was sound.

"This it cannot do because the New Deal had no positive foreign policy and has none now except that it has borrowed temporarily from our British cousins. While that is better than nothing, it is still, for the United States, second best.

"Let us once and for all face this fact. The same philosophy of charity as government which has inspired the New Deal at home will inspire the New Deal abroad.

"WPA at home will become WPA abroad. Washington bureaucracy will become world bureaucracy and all will be run overseas with the same juggernaut inefficiency with which it had been run at home."

Back-to-Mines Movement Slow in Gaining Support

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (AP)—Scattered gains in the number of men working in the coal fields were shown today in early reports which indicated the movement to restore full shifts in the partially-operating fields might be a slow process.

In Ohio, United Mine Workers leaders reported all except 2,350 of its 15,000 miners back in the pits with the expectation all would be back tomorrow. Only 3,200 worked in Ohio last week end.

Yesterday many union meetings were held in the Appalachian field at which scores of locals voted to go back to work, and scattered reports from the Pennsylvania soft coal field gave an increase in the number of men working but the captive steel mines still were shorthanded.

The United States Steel Corporation reported operations "better" at its mines but none of the four Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation mines worked. A. J. & L. spokesman said pickets prevented workers from entering one mine.

Central Pennsylvania

James Mark, president of the big Central Pennsylvania District, said incomplete reports showed 15,000 out of 45,000 miners were working, an improvement over last week by several thousand.

Kentucky reported 51,600 of its 60,000 miners working—a gain of more than 7,000 over last week. Union officials explained that "local situation" prevented the return at some mines. In western Kentucky 4,500 men were out "on vacation" protesting they received only $20 vacation pay instead of $50 agreed upon.

Indiana reported 6,500 in the mines out of 8,000, a decrease of 500 from last week.

Few Carry Out Vote

Hopes for a back to work surge in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields collapsed when less than 25,000 of the industry's 83,000 workers returned to their jobs. Last week end, 28,000 worked in the anthracite mines.

Although at least 18 United Mine Worker's locals voted at stormy week-end meetings to resume production in the hard coal fields, only a few thousand miners carried out the decision, and some mines that operated last week failed to reopen.

West Virginia reported the majority of its 130,000 miners working although absenteeism was described as high in the Pocahontas field in the southern part of the state. United Mine Workers leaders described the turnout as "better than ordinary." At least two mines there were closed because of mechanical difficulties, but early repairs were to be made.

Representatives of operators in Alabama, where coal is badly needed for steel mills, said on the basis of an incomplete check the situation there "looks worse than it did Saturday." Approximately 3,000 of 24,000 U. M. W. members worked June 26, but union leaders said yesterday they expected all to be back today.

Stock Piles Hit

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Loss of bituminous soft coal production due to strikes last month has knocked down the hoped-for increase in consumers' stock piles by more than two thirds, Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes said.

Disclosing that these reserves grew only 838,000 tons last month, Mr. Ickes declared: "We should have increased stock piles by more than 3,000,000 tons during May. We are still losing ground in June."

Ickes Says U. S. Has No Plans To Nationalize Coal Industry

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes told the House Ways and Means Committee today the Government has "no desire and no plans for the nationalization" of the coal industry and hopes to return the mines to private ownership "at the earliest possible moment."

That opportunity, he added, would come when there is "reasonable assurance" that the miners would work for private owners, or when the workers and the operators signed a contract.

Mr. Ickes, testifying on legislation to extend the life of the Guffey Coal Act designed to stabilize the bituminous coal industry through a system of minimum prices on a regional basis, said he favored extension of the Act, which will expire Aug. 23 unless continued by Congress.

"I still hope that Government operation will be exceedingly brief," Mr. Ickes said, "but I regret to say there is nothing that leads me to believe that this will be so."

In calling Mr. Ickes, the Committee announced it desired specifically to know what the Government's plans were with respect to operation of the mines. The Secretary said that he has no authority to compel the miners to go back to work.

"My job is to mine coal, and I propose to do it," Mr. Ickes said. "It is now touch and go as to whether we will mine enough coal to meet the nation's requirements."

Since April 1, he told the Committee, production of coal has been 23,000,000 tons below schedule.

Because of the uncertainty in the minds of the operators, Mr. Ickes testified, and hesitancy to make capital outlays, there has arisen a "chaotic situation" which will have an adverse result on coal production. Representatives of the Government, of labor and of operators, he said, are working on "a sensible, conservative" program to obtain maximum production.

Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reported this morning that operations at its Southwestern Pennsylvania mines were "better" but that 2,200 men out of a total of 6,600 failed to report for work.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, which has four mines in Southwestern Pennsylvania, reported that none of the properties were working and a spokesman said pickets had turned away workers from one mine.

A United Mine Workers leader expressed surprise over these developments, and said he would make a check. Miners at the three J. & L. pits were reported yesterday to have voted to return to work.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, second largest commercial producer, reported 12 of the 16 mines were working—twice as many as on June 25.

The Meridian Hill
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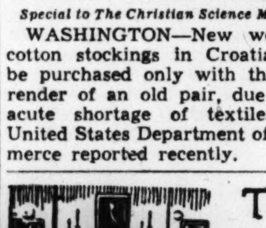
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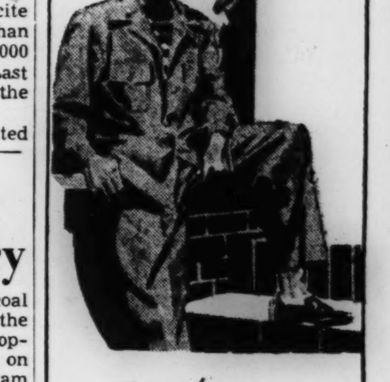
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The Home Forum

Flags in the Sunlight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY ONE SUMMER MORNING, as the sun was just touching the very tips of the tallest buildings in a large city, the writer stopped on the brow of a low hill overlooking the business district, and gazed with delight at the view below. The town lay faintly obscured by a veil of delicate lavender mist, and high above it, as clear and brilliant in the morning sunshine as if a giant spotlight played upon them, five American flags floated atop the tallest buildings. Nothing else had yet reached the sunlight.

Memorable sight! The Stars and Stripes flying above the mist in the sunlight! Here was an unforgettable symbol of America itself, united with those standing for liberty and justice in the government of mankind.

Millions of persons who perhaps cannot quote a single sentence of the American Constitution have for years lived peaceably and prosperously under its beneficent protection. Individuals of many nationalities have climbed the heights of success because this great document has made it possible for them, as residents of the United States, to rise from any rank or station to whatever success their ability could attain.

And yet laws decreeing freedom in any land, even in their highest interpretation, are but human forms of government. There is a higher law which actually concerns more vitally the people's welfare than any human document. This higher law is the divine law of liberty.

America has produced its share of valuable scientific research. The tireless research of Mary Baker Eddy in the little known field of spiritual Science, over half a century ago, brought forth a discovery which time is proving to be of revolutionary importance. Mrs. Eddy named her discovery Christian Science.

Dominant among the spiritual truths included in the teachings of Christian Science is the proposition that God alone is law and Principle. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 227), referring to her first clear convictions regarding her discovery, Mrs. Eddy writes, **"I saw that the law of mortal belief included all error, and that, even as oppressive laws are disputed and mortals are taught their right to freedom, so the claims of the enslaving senses must be denied and superseded."**

* * *

The proposition was not new. Some nineteen hundred years before Mrs. Eddy's time, Christ Jesus said to a group of sincere Jews, **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"** (John 8:32). The truth which he taught and which has been set forth in Christian Science is as ancient as the everlasting Father, Mind. Jesus did not originate it. He revealed what had always been true. Through her study of the Scriptures, Mrs. Eddy discovered in our age the timeless truth of divine power, and founded her religion upon the teachings of Christ Jesus.

The divine law of liberty protects your life and mine, when mere human law falls useless and powerless. For instance, no human law can free one from the misery of jealousy and hatred. It cannot free the body of disease or disfigurement. It cannot lift one out of the torment of fear. But God's law can. Does any human law shield one's business, nourish his talents, protect him from accident, keep his home from disunity and his ideals from disintegration? God's law does.

This is true because, as Christian Science teaches, one is not actually a physical being at all. He may think he is, and he may present that appearance to himself and others. But in reality he is an idea or expression of God, governed, sustained, employed, protected, and directed by the law of God. God made him, and his substance is Mind, not flesh. God made him buoyant, vigorous, and normal, not maimed or defeated or bowed with grief and fear. This joyous freedom is one's divine right. No human being has the power or the opportunity to deprive him of it, because God ordained it, and nothing can change what God made.

* * *

How does one bring oneself under this law of God? Man is under it already. In order to make its effect seen and felt in one's human affairs, one must acknowledge God's law as supreme, completely intelligent, and instantly operative in all places at all times. He must relinquish his clutching desire to make everything work out his way, and be willing for God's will to be done. God does not send evil to man. We can trust Him. He acts justly and wisely and lovingly always. He does not need to be informed by mortal mind of what has to be done in a situation, for He already knows all that He has created and that His works are finished and good.

Governed by God's law, one will find exhilarating liberty of mind and body such as he never dreamed possible, and which, indeed, would not be possible under mere human law. God's law reigns supreme, and is present to adjust and harmonize every occasion and circumstance.

Jupiter

The lesser planet Jupiter
Is in the west sky,
In the limelight of Venus
And just a yard away
You can feel his anguish
At her display.
The greater planet Venus
Is out in front,
Just in the margin
Between the roof and tree
She lifts her splendid lantern
In the sky's spire,
And underneath her Jupiter
Is wasting his fire.
Jupiter, remember
You still have us
Though your glorious companion
Makes you envious,
For we prefer the ember
To the massive furnace:
If there were many Venuses
The skies would burn us.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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A PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH PENNELL: *A Photograph by Pirie MacDonald*

Skyscrapers in the Desert

IF THERE IS A land which to this day is practically unknown and unseen, which is the home of one of the oldest cultures this earth has known—that land is Hadramaut. . . .

Although the early Arab writers have mentioned the three important trade cities, Shibam, Seyun and Terim, none of them was able to state precisely what was the actual location or significance of these cities. . . .

Centres of culture like Rome, Athens, or Babylon have in their day occupied places of first importance in world history. The cities of Hadramaut, too, spread an influence far beyond the limits of their own frontiers, although we know little about it. . . .

One might almost describe these cities of Hadramaut as world cities of architecture. The wealth of fine buildings, in a part of the Arabian peninsula where one would expect nothing but deserts and bare mountains, exceeded our most optimistic expectations.

Skyscrapers in the desert, at a time when America had nothing better than wretched huts. Each of these cities, the capitals, and big and small towns, of which there are many, presents a wonderful architectural picture displaying buildings which one would never have credited an Arab population with creating. . . .

The "tenements" of the poor, the quarters of the rich and the palaces of sultans are all built in the same regular shapes, and their purity of style cannot fail to make a lasting impression on all who see them for the first time. There are definite points of similarity to the architecture of the Babylonians and Assyrians: the projecting embattlements, the outer walls, the massive corner turrets and loopholes, the tapered gate-arches and the compression of the whole house system into one huge fortress.

The reason for this peculiar style of building (it cannot be described as typically Arabian) lies in the precarious state of the country. Southern Arabia has never ceased to be the scene of predatory warfare; Bedouin raids are the order of the day. . . . Every house, every village, every city is a self-contained fort, whose actual defences are generally enhanced by its position on high ground or rocks. Usually the ground floor, which is used for the accommodation of goods or animals, is windowless; the Arabs themselves live in the upper stories. . . .

What does a Southern Arabian skyscraper look like inside? Well, you enter through a beautiful, carved house-door into a hall with its cemented clay staircase leading into the *medylis* or chief reception room, which is always well ventilated, also called the *mirwah* or airy room. Adjacent to this room are the kitchens and washing rooms. . . . Apart from the wood carvings of the Hadramaut craftsmen, whose work is renowned throughout the East, there is no furniture as we understand the term. Carpets are spread on the floor, and big gaily-coloured cushions are used as back rests. . . .

Terim is encircled by a broad palm belt. It is a city of running streams and sparkling white minarets. From my palace window I had a fine view of this big oasis with its steep rocky sides and the sea of houses of the city of Terim. An amazing calm lies over the Southern Arabian landscape. Calmness and resignation are the chief characteristics of the people, people who live to themselves, to whom time means nothing, who have produced a culture with a purity of style which is no longer to be found in the so-called civilized lands.—From "Land Without Shade," by HANS HELFRITZ. (New York: McBride.)

The Anonymous People Of China

I ARRIVED IN Chungking late in the afternoon, at an airport some miles from the city. Long before our automobiles had reached the city, the road on either side was lined with people. Before we reached the middle of the city, the crowds stood packed from curb to store front. Men, women, young boys and girls, bearded old gentlemen, Chinese with fedora hats, others with skullcaps, coolies, porters, students, mothers nursing their children, well dressed and poorly dressed—they packed eleven miles of road over which our cars slowly moved on our way to the guesthouse in which we were to stay. On the other side of the Yangtze River, they stood and waited. On all the hills of Chungking, which must be the world's hilliest city, they stood and smiled and cheered and waved little paper American and Chinese flags.

Any man who has run for President of the United States is used to crowds. But not to this one. I could discount it in my mind as much as I wished, but to no avail. The paper flags waved by the people were all of the same size, suggesting that the hospitable and imaginative Mayor of Chungking, Dr. K. C. Wu, had had a hand in planning this demonstration. It was perfectly clear that not all these people, many of whom were barefoot or dressed in rags, had any clear idea of who I was or why I was there. The firecrackers which were exploding on every street corner, I told myself, are an old Chinese passion, anyway.

But in spite of all my efforts to discount it, this scene moved me profoundly. There was nothing synthetic or fake about the faces I looked at. They were seeing, in me, a representative of America and a tangible hope of friendship and help that might be forthcoming. It was a mass demonstration of good will. And it was an impressive show of the simple strength, in people and in emotions, which is China's greatest national resource.

I had seen a crowd like this one, but a little smaller, on my arrival in Lanchow, far into the northwest. I was later to see another, as impressive as any, which waited for hours in the rain on the streets of Sian, capital of Shensi province, because our plane was late. They never failed to move me deeply. It is impossible in a short trip through a country as big as China to make as many close and personal friendships as one would like, those relationships through which one generally comes to know the spirit and the ideas of a foreign people. But these crowds of Chinese people gave me a sure and lasting feeling that my surface impressions of China were backed by something no one could misread in those thousands of faces.

The Chinese I came to know well were, inevitably, leaders in one field or another. Some of them I will describe later in this account, and in high terms. But I know no praise high enough for the anonymous people of China.—From "One World," by WENDELL L. WILLKIE. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Land and Sea

The cliffs, rising from the sea,
Are speckled by the barnacle,
From submerged base
To patches high above the tides,
Given life, there, by the breath of spray
Or the chance column of water.
Over the brow of the cliff
From the continent
The hen-and-chicks ventures out—
Wherever there is a pocket of earth—
Towards the barnacles
And the sea.

ROGER CHALLIS

Two Chicago Pictures, Sixty Years Apart

1832—"A LONELY, weedy streamlet flows eastward past the fort, then turns sharp to the right and makes its weak way by a shallow, fordable ripple, over a long sandbar, into the lake a half mile to the southward. At his feet, on the river bank, stands the United States agency storehouse. Across the river, and a little to the eastward, is the old Kinzie house, built of squared logs, by Point De Sable, nearly forty years ago: now repaired, enlarged and improved by its owner and occupant, John Kinzie. A canoe lies moored to the bank in front of the house; when any of the numerous Kinzies wish to come to the fort they can paddle across; when any one wishes to go over he can halloo for the canoe. Just west of Kinzie's house is Duillemette's cabin, and still further that of John Burns. Opposite Burns' place (near South State Street), a swampy branch enters the river from the south; and on the side of this branch there is a group of Indian wigwams. The north side of the river is all woods, except where little garden-patches are cleared around the human habitations. The observer may see the forks of the stream a mile to westward, but he cannot trace its branches, either 'River Guave' to the north, or 'Portage River' to the south, for the trees hide them. Near him, to the west and south, sandy flats, grassy marshes and general desolation are all he can see. (Will that barren waste ever be worth more than a dollar an acre?)"

1892—"Close at hand one sees the streamlet, now a mighty channel, a fine, broad, deep water-way running straight between long piers out into the lake; and stretching inland indefinitely; bordered by elephantine elevators; spanned by magnificent draw-bridges each built of steel and moved by steam; carrying on its floods propellers of 100,000 bushels of grain capacity. Looking north, west and south, he sees serried ranks of enormous buildings towering for miles and miles, each one so tall as to dwarf the fort and block-house to nothingness. He sees hundreds of miles of paved streets, thronged with innumerable passengers and vehicles moving hither and thither, meeting and impeding each other, so that sometimes so many try to pass that none can pass; all must wait until the uniformed guardians of the peace bring order out of chaos. Every acre of ground in sight is worth millions of dollars."—From "Photographic History of the World's Fair," by JAMES WILSON PIERCE, D.D., LL.D. (1893).

The Pirie MacDonald Collection

I WAS five hundred times fortunate in having Pat along. It made viewing the exhibition more like a reunion. Her father would have been at my elbow in any case, since a quarter century of companionship is not easily dimmed. But Pat made it like old times, almost, and then she knew the gossip behind the portraits.

For years I had watched Ian add these photographs to the walls of his studio on the Avenue—I was to call him Ian after our winter campings had brought the friendship into focus. But, here in the New York Historical Society's gallery, I got the full impact of Pirie MacDonald's lifework as never before. The effect was cumulative, tremendous—and finished. Five hundred portraits of famous men made by one famous man, each worth long study, offered riches much as music does. Up at Lake Placid, where Ian had come to ski and make jokes, I heard little about greatness. It did not seem to matter that France had decorated him decades ago or that Great Britain gave him honors. But here, in this final display, greatness added up. I could see why the more thoughtful kings of Europe had sent for this man.

* * *

The most obvious reason for the show's fascination was names, the stuff newspapers are made of, columns in "Who's Who." Here you met them, the men behind the names. Here sat, at their ease, looking at me familiarly that I might know them, men I would gladly have crossed spaces to meet. Specify any walk of life that you were interested in and you found the faces of the leaders in it before you: Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson . . . Benjamin Cardozo and Charles Evans Hughes . . . The Very Reverend William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, and the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury . . . Herbert Adams and Daniel Chester French . . . John Drinkwater and John Masefield. That makes ten, with four hundred and ninety more to mention.

My wonder was that all these celebrities had found the way so unerringly to that small studio, with the office so Scotch you could scarcely turn around in it, and the experience in the sitter's chair before them. The few men who like to face a camera are probably not worth photographing. How did one greet a not enthusiastic sitter, extract a portrait so skillfully that there was no flinching and no frozen smile, and finally induce the subject to like a self that had not been compromised with? I asked Pat.

* * *

Pat smiled. "They didn't always like it," she said. "Dad's job, as he conceived it, was to draw out—protraho, you know—the essential man, the truth about this human being. Occasionally some man didn't want to be drawn out. He'd balk at co-operating and refuse to reveal that veracious self that Dad was after. Then, once in a long while, some man and Dad would clash at sight, and Dad usually told him within five minutes to go to someone else—there was no use wasting each other's time."

I could understand that, for Ian's individuality was not a shawl that anyone could drape limply about him at will. Ian had a penetrating insight into human nature and a wide range of character. He had a love of genuineness, no matter where in the social scale he found it. Also he had a Celt's imagination and a dry humor that evaporated away all superficial irritations. But he did not suffer the confirmed fool gladly and still less the dishonest. I could not imagine him photographing the four-flusher.

* * *

"How does one draw out a person you're seeing for the first time?" I asked.

Pat considered. "Dad worked for that ability. He studied and slaved to acquire a proficiency in plumbing the man in front of him surely and swiftly. Of course, all sitters had appointments and most were known. But Dad learned to win a common meeting-ground with almost any sort of man. When Timothy Cole or Senator Clark or Van Wyck Brooks or William Avery Bishop stepped off the elevator, Dad also was an etcher, a politician, a writer, or a flying ace, and no kidding. Or, rather, no bunk about Dad's interest, although there was sometimes plenty of kidding."

"There it goes!" I said. "The infinite capacity for taking pains once more."

"Yes, but so much more!" exclaimed Pat. "Taking pains laid the necessary foundation. As a young man, Dad studied lighting and practiced composition until technique became to him what scales and pedaling are to Josef Hofmann. But it was his joy in all the phases of his work that took him to the top. I could always tell when Dad had made a big picture. He came home so quietly, so filled with joy. He felt, I think, that he had served a greatness not his own. He was the true artist in that."

* * *

It was a show that one had to come back to. The ranks of interesting faces were too serried to gulp down. The arrangement was alphabetical, but how fast could you look when the names went: William McFee, O. O. McIntyre, Frederick MacMonnies; or Booth Tarkington, Deems Taylor, Myron C. Taylor, Albert Payson Terhune? The greater portraits were inexhaustible. There was a magnificent portrayal of Elihu Root. So upright! Statesman of a day when contracts were kept. And Edmund Clarence Stedman. And Joseph Pennell, a masterpiece that Rembrandt might have paused before. And Ernest Schelling, with Schumann in his eyes. And suddenly I felt grateful to Ian for having taken these pictures, and to the men who had decided to have them taken, and to the New York Historical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Smithsonian in Washington, the Library of Congress, and the other places where these pictures would be preserved and kept alive.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

N. B.—The Pirie MacDonald Collection can be seen, free of charge, at 170 Central Park West, New York City, through July.

Verbal Gymnastics

IT USED TO BE SAID that a speech that was eloquent in delivery would probably make dull, unconvincing reading, and that a speech that read well was no doubt a bore when delivered. Such dogmatic generalities are always suspect to the critical mind but they once had more truth in them than they have today. There was, for one thing, a much greater contrast between spoken and written language. The looser, colloquial manner of talk was considered altogether inappropriate for books and articles. These had a tradition of formality, dignity, and more complex sentence structure. Today, print is almost as conversational as talk, although it still should be more exact, discriminating, and varied in style. . . .

Oratory and eloquence still exist, even in the grand manner with which they have been associated. What greater speaking has this generation heard than the majestic rhythms of Winston Churchill? And Daniel Webster and all the other great orators of previous generations may still be read with wonder and awe at their remarkable facility with the thrilling organ tones. . . .

Nevertheless, the modern temper is one of intimacy, informality, directness, and practicality. Its language is sometimes feeble, dry, and thin compared with the more ceremonial literacy of the past. On the other hand, the simpler language and shorter sentences of our day often achieve a sincerity, realism, force, and beauty that move us more than the striking verbal gymnastics of the old-time orators.—From "The Speaker's Notebook," by WILLIAM G. HOFFMAN. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Advice From a Linguist

I FOUND DISEMBARKATION at Lisbon to be a matter of considerable vexation; the customhouse officers were exceedingly uncivil, and examined every article of my little baggage with most provoking minuteness.

My first impression on landing in the Peninsula was by no means a favourable one; and I had scarcely pressed the soil one hour before I heartily wished myself back in Russia, a country which I had quitted about one month previous, and where I had left cherished friends and warm affections.

After having submitted to very much ill usage and robbery at the custom-house, I proceeded in quest of a lodging. . . . The next day I hired a servant, a Portuguese, it being my invariable custom on arriving in a country to avail myself of the services of a native, chiefly with a view of perfecting myself in the language; and being already acquainted with most of the principal languages and dialects of the east and west, I am soon able to make myself quite intelligible to the inhabitants. In about a fortnight I found myself conversing in Portuguese with considerable fluency.

Those who wish to make themselves understood by a foreigner in his own language, should speak with much noise and vociferation, opening their mouths wide. Is it surprising that the English are, in general, the worst linguists in the world, seeing that they pursue a system diametrically opposite? For example, when they attempt to speak Spanish, the most sonorous tongue in existence, they scarcely open their lips, and putting their hands in their pockets, fumble lazily, instead of applying them to the indispensable office of gesticulation.—From "The Bible in Spain," by GEORGE BORROW. (1842).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

The House Steps Out ..... By Roscoe Drummond

The House of Representatives will soon be asked to vote upon the Fulbright resolution, already unanimously approved by its Committee on Foreign Affairs. This is a resolution, supported by leading members of both parties, which advocates American participation in "appropriate" international machinery "with adequate power" to maintain the future peace.

This initiative by the House brings into focus the often neglected fact that the Senate by no means possesses a monopoly on the treaty-making power of Congress and serves notice that the House intends to share with the Senate jurisdiction over settlements arising out of the war.

While the Senate continues to shun the responsibility for even taking a vote on the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch proposal, the House has for the present seized leadership in the field of foreign policy. The impact of its initiative is away from isolationism and toward "co-operationism." While its resolution is couched in general terms on method, it is specific as to purpose, and its purpose is that the United States shall actively join the rest of the world in keeping the peace and not secede from it.

There is every reason to count the leadership of the House as a significant reflection of national opinion. The same view dominated the Republican and Democratic Governors at their conference in Columbus last week. And in asserting anew its own role in the field of treaty-making, the House may well pace the Senate to earlier action.

Control by Pocketbook

It is the dominant position of the House in controlling the Federal purse strings that puts it within the power of the lower body to determine the ultimate fate of any treaty which calls for an appropriation to carry it into effect. This authority likewise tends to give the House an important voice in determining when a treaty is not a treaty but just an international agreement. The answer is: whenever a majority of both Houses of Congress so decides.

In light of the imminent passage of the Fulbright resolution it is suggestive to recall some of the instances in which the House has decisively participated in and influenced the decisions of the Congress on treaties.

The exercise of treaty-making authority by the House is historic. It goes back to President Washington's first administration when the Senate had agreed to a treaty with the Bey of Algiers for the release of American captives "provided the expenses do not exceed $40,000." President Washington then announced that he would not conclude the negotiations until the House appropriated the money.

The Senate objected even to referring the treaty to the House in any form, preferring to have the money raised by loan rather than give the House an early claim to indirect authority over treaties. The House won. It appropriated the funds; the Senate ratified the treaty after the appropriation. There are numerous comparable illustrations.

In the field of commercial and reciprocity treaties the House has frequently and successfully asserted its authority, often with the support of the Senate. The Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain in 1854 was made dependent upon the enactment by Congress of the necessary legislation. In 1883 the Senate amended a reciprocity convention with Mexico to provide that it should not come into force until Congress should pass the appropriate laws and this treaty never did take effect for lack of action by the House.

Again, the House participated in the annexation of Texas and of Hawaii, which was accomplished by joint resolution—in the first case after a treaty of annexation had been defeated in the Senate, and in the second case when a two-thirds vote in the Senate seemed doubtful.

House opposition, in at least one case, prevented ratification of a treaty necessitating an appropriation. Shortly before the original treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was submitted in 1867, the House—with a quick look at the Treasury—resolved that "in the present financial condition of the country, any further purchases of territory are inexpedient, and this House will hold itself under no obligation to vote money for any such purpose unless there is greater necessity than now exists."

A Costly Delay

In the debate at the time it was said that this resolution was intended to serve notice on the King of Denmark that "this House will not pay for that purchase." When the treaty was sent to the Senate, no action was taken upon it and when the islands were finally acquired 50 years later, the price had risen from $7,500,000 to $25,000,000!

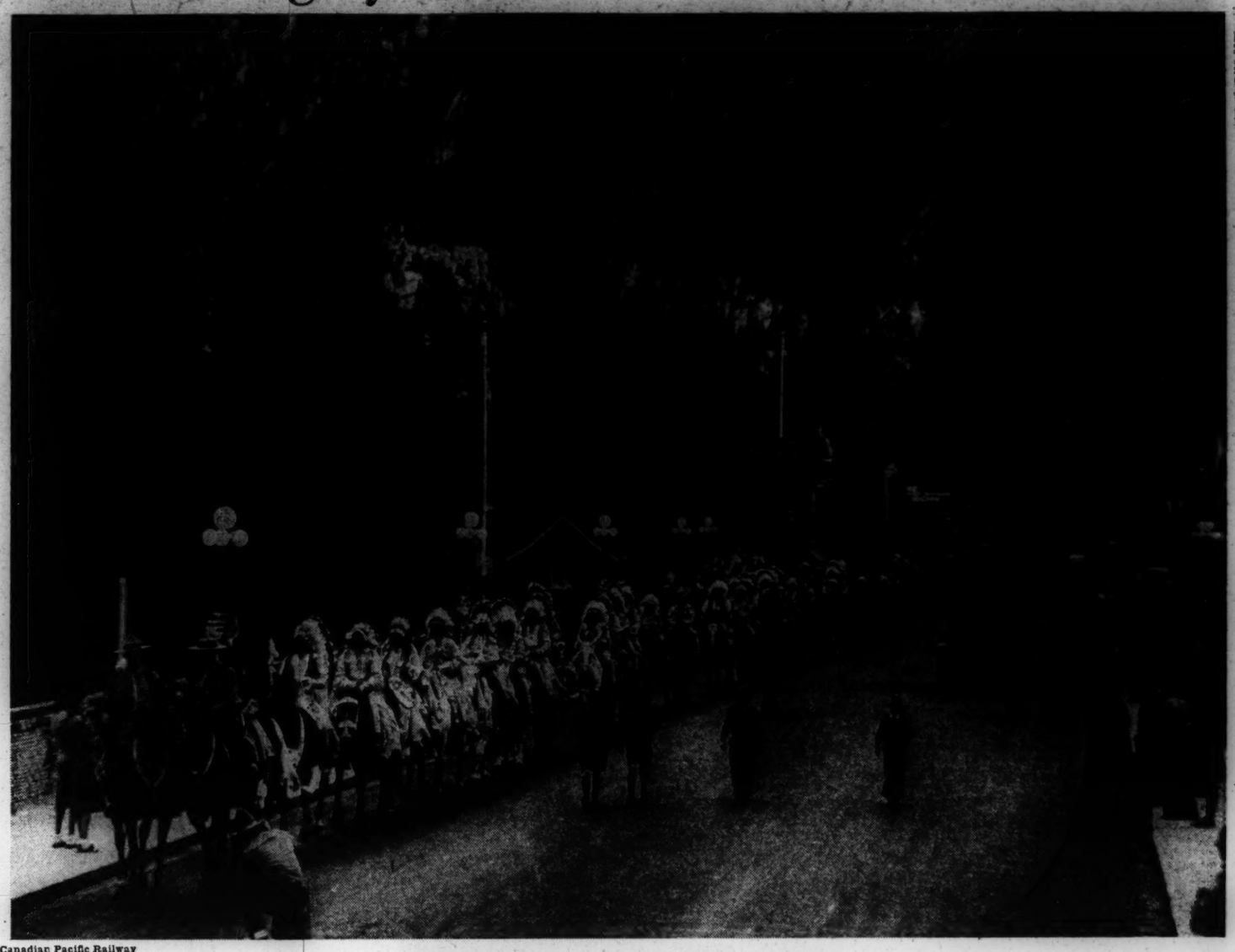
Congress has itself chosen at times to consider some important international commitments ratifiable without a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Thus while the two-thirds rule brought about defeat of American membership in the League of Nations and the World Court, the United States in 1934 joined the International Labor Organization of the League by simple resolution, requiring only a majority of both Houses.

The Lend-Lease agreements encompass the purpose of treaties in the view of some, yet they were authorized by an Act of Congress requiring only a majority vote. The same can be said of the reciprocal trade pacts. As far back as 1911 the tariff reciprocity with Canada was embodied in a joint resolution passed by a majority of both houses.

The probability is that large appropriations and changes in commercial relations will be involved in the peace settlements growing out of the war. This suggests that the House, already reflecting the "co-operationist" opinion of the country, will have considerable influence upon the character of these settlements.

Thus, while the actual treaties of peace with the defeated Axis powers will obviously be submitted to the Senate in the form of treaties, requiring a two-thirds vote, it is quite possible that the plans for postwar "international machinery"—as the House resolution puts it—will come before Congress in the form of joint resolutions requiring only a majority of both houses for passage.

Colorful Calgary Festival to Mirror Canada at War



Canadian Pacific Railway

Banff Indian-Day Parade in Times of Peace

This year these Indians will have to be content with their part in the colorful Calgary Festival, the City's 58th, in which they have no small part, as the Banff Indian Days have been canceled, the first omission in 50 years. For many years past, these Indian Days have followed the celebrations at Calgary.

City's 58th fete is planned for week of July 5 but customary Indian Days are canceled.

By Ta-de-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta — Calgary has decided that the "show must go on," and the city's 58th Festival will be in full swing the week of July 5.

It will begin with a parade on Monday and end Saturday night with patriotic musicales, tableaux, and fireworks. This year there will be western sports, which will appeal to the servicemen of the various United Nations forces stationed near by.

Standing at the gateway to the Rockies, Calgary is alluring. Astir with cowboys and Indians during these annual holidays, it attracts visitors for many miles around.

Few can resist the temptation to don the ten-gallon hats and the bright-colored bandanas. Stores are completely camouflaged by false fronts, replicas of the old-time pioneer trading posts.

This year when the curtain rings down on the holiday activities, and the Indians ride single file across the stage in a farewell gesture, they will go back to their Reserves instead of continuing to Banff for the customary Indian Days.

After serious consideration, the Committee of Banff's Indian Days has decided not to hold them this year. It will be the first omission of these ceremonies in 50 years. Some of the Canadian Pacific hotels in that vicinity are closed. Gasoline is strictly rationed. There are few if any special trains across Canada, and the Indians throughout the entire West have their job to do to help win the war. These were among the considerations which brought the committee to its decision.

Those Indians not in the Army are slated for farm, ranch and war industries. Banff Indian Days come in the middle of the haying season, so Canadians must await the return of peace times for return of Indian Days at Banff.

Seriousness of the world's problems will be forgotten momentarily as cowbows swing their lassos at pretty girls, colorful floats draw applause from the crowds, and Indians ride by arrayed in gay costumes and feathered headdresses, their horses decked in beaded trappings. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police doubtless will be in the procession also.

As in past years, the Indians will have their village in Victoria Park. By the location of their tepees and chuck wagons, along the street, the initiated will know which are Blackfeet, Stonys, Sarcees, and Crees. And each Indian will strive for the last-day prize award for the best, largest, cleanest tepee or one with the most typical designs on its covering or one such as was used in primitive times. In addition, each Indian who made the effort to bring himself and family, in these days of difficult transportation facilities, will receive a crisp $5 bill.

The exhibits, too, in Victoria Park will be in line with Canada's war effort, as they portray the quality food production for victory and freedom.

Vichy-Roman Catholic Relations Grow Strained

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Friendly relations between the Vichy regime and the Roman Catholic Church as well as the Protestant churches in France have constantly deteriorated in recent months, according to the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, reporting from France. "Differences between the [Roman Catholic] Church and the Vichy Government are more and more acute and recent signs hint at a coming crisis," said the newspaper.

The rift between Vichy and the Roman Catholic Church is particularly significant. At the beginning, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in France gave full support to Marshal Philippe Pétain's "national revolution." Today the Roman Catholic clergy, in close contact with the population, feel the increasing unpopularity of the French puppet regime and are deeply shocked by Pierre Laval's complete submission to German demands.

The Roman Catholic Church believes that it is its duty as well as its interest to sever relations or at least to keep aloof from a government which stands condemned in the eyes of all decent Frenchmen.

Dissent From Acceptance

Acceptance of the Vichy regime on part of the Roman Catholic Church had never been unanimous. While some high dignitaries had gone far in praising the Marshal, and even urged the faithful "to obey the Marshal when he recommends collaboration and co-operation," others had openly criticized the new regime.

With Vichy turning more and more fascist and Pierre Laval taking over the government, relations between the administration and the Church have become increasingly strained. The clergy and M. Laval's "bright young men" clashed frequently on the question of youth education. M. Laval intended to organize a state youth according to the Fascist pattern, while the French traditionalists, backed by the Church, wanted to keep intact the "multiplicity" of the French youth organizations.

So far, M. Laval has only partly succeeded in realizing his plans. Direction of French youth affairs is now in the hands of M. G. Pelorson, one of his henchmen, who organized a new youth group —the "national teams for social and civil activity"—whose members have sworn allegiance to the Marshal.

Situation a Compromise

However, the Roman Catholic youth organizations were not disbanded and the actual situation of youth evacuation in Vichy France —at least until the drafting of French youth by the Germans— could be considered as a compromise between the Church influence and M. Laval's aspirations.

While the struggle for direction of the young generation was mostly carried out behind the scenes, the conflict came into the open when M. Lvaal—on Germany's orders—began to carry out ruthless persecution of French and foreign Jews. The crime committed against innocent men, women, and children deeply shocked public opinion in France. When the French bishops protested, they were angrily rebuked by M. Laval and told not to interfere with Government politics.

Several priests who tried to protect the victims of Vichy and German persecutions were arrested and were sent to concentration camps. Yet numerous bishops and priests refused to be intimidated and continued to preach against these Government measures or to denounce them in pastoral letters. Archbishop Saliège of Toulouse led the campaign.

Relations between the Roman Catholic clergy and the French "state" reached a critical point when, again on German instigation, M. Laval carried out the conscription of French labor for work in Germany. As protests sent to the Government brought no results, three French cardinals—Liénart of Lille, Suhard of Paris, and Gerlier of Lyons—sent out a circular letter to the members of the clergy.

In this letter the labor draft was publicly although cautiously denounced. "We leave to the legitimate authority of our country the care of appreciating the political aspect of this situation [the labor deportations] but we cannot remain indifferent to its moral and religious aspects," the letter said. "We cannot accept the abuses that have sometimes marked the departures of workers. Nor can we accept that certain categories of workers should be subjected to such conditions that human existence has become impossible for them."

This letter was not published in the Vichy-controlled press. A similar declaration of the French cardinals and archbishops, assembled at Lyons on Feb. 5, 1943, was made public but in a distorted form. It is known, however, from attacks against the clergy, published in the collaborationist press, that the protests of the clergy have impressed the French people and have dissipated some of the misgivings resulting from the formerly pro-Vichy attitude of high church dignitaries.

Marcel Déat, in an editorial in his pro-German paper, L'Oeuvre, was particularly aggressive against the bishops of Besançon and of Bayonne whom he accused of having condemned the labor draft "using the most horrible vocabulary."

The indignation of the French Roman Catholic clergy has not prevented the labor draft from continuing unabated. Nazi authorities even rejected an offer of the French cardinals to have groups of workers sent to Germany accompanied by Roman Catholic priests.

Protestant churches in France also have been refused the right to send their chaplains to the deportees. It appears, however, according to confidential reports, that numerous young priests with the authorization of their ecclesiastic superiors presented themselves as workers to the German authorities and were sent with their comrades to German plants. Their influence, it is reported, contributes greatly to sustain the morale of French labor slaves in Germany.

Even if the Roman Catholic hierarchy, despite their protests against Government policy, continue to entertain relations with Vichy, organizations of Roman Catholic laymen have in their large majority turned completely against the fascist rulers of France. Several of the most important underground groups have been organized by members of the "Catholic Action."

The "Cahiers du Témoignage Chrétien," published during 1941 and 1942, and widely distributed in France, have been a major contribution to the formation of a new anti-Vichy ideology. When France will be liberated from the invaders and the Vichy regime be liquidated, the "Catholic Action" is likely to play a most important role in the political and ideological reconstruction of the country.

Admiral Defends Kaiser

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP) —Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond Shipyard No. 3 has yet to complete a ship because it is building large C-4 type troop transports, and not because of poor management, says Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

Admiral Vickery commented at a press conference yesterday on testimony of Alonzo Bryan, auditor for the Maritime Commission, at a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee hearing. Mr. Bryan said poor management was responsible for what he termed inadequate production at the yard.

The Admiral, indicating willingness to appear before the House Committee, said the C-4 transports required much more labor and material than Liberty ships.

"Kaiser's contract called for first delivery out of Richmond No. 3 in May," he said. "In April, the Army turned the manning of the ships over to the Navy, consequently they had to be refitted for Navy plans.

"Then, in the middle of the construction program, we asked Kaiser to produce 15 special-type vessels in his Richmond Yard No. 1— these vessels were needed in a certain phase of the war—and their production robbed steel, manpower, and equipment from No. 3."

He praised the record of Kaiser yards on the Pacific Coast and declared the shipbuilder has "put the whole shipbuilding industry six months ahead of schedule."

Congress Leaves Door Ajar

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — Leaders of both major parties propose to reserve to Congress the right to reconvene during the imminent summer recess without waiting for a call from the White House.

They disclosed yesterday that a recess resolution, the terms of which include the right of minority leaders, as well as those of the majority, to call Congress back, is ready for adoption before the lawmakers leave for a vacation scheduled to run to about Sept. 13.

It was the first time that Congress ever contemplated a recess under those conditions.

Significantly, the resolution comes at a time when relations between President Roosevelt and the National Legislature are complicated by conflict over such matters as the War Disputes Act and subsidy payments.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, however, made a point of explaining that this "unusual but justifiable" procedure was necessary because of the war with its accompanying uncertainties.

Under normal procedure, Congress cannot reconvene during a recess unless recalled by the President or unless it has fixed by resolution a specific date for reconvening the next regular session.

But under the procedure decided upon by the leaders, the recessed Congress may go back into session at any time upon:

The call of Speaker Sam Rayburn and Vice-President Henry Wallace.

The request of the majority leaders in the two Houses.

The request of the minority leaders.

Inclusion of the minority leaders in the list of those who may request recall of Congress was made at the behest of Senate Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon and House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts, Senator McNary said.

Mme. Chiang Acclaimed at Wesleyan, Shifts Much of Honor to Her Sisters

MACON, Ga., June 28 (AP)— Mme. Chiang Kai-shek received an honorary degree from her alma mater Saturday and left with present students this quotation as a rule for living: "Kindness in others' troubles, courage in your own."

The wife of China's Generalissimo was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Wesleyan College and was described in a citation as "a world Christian leader, master of logic, exemplar of faith, and international apostle of human brotherhood and co-operation."

She was lauded as the "living symbol of the courageous spirit of the New China," and at her side, as she received the degree, stood two former American Volunteer Group fliers whom she had decorated for their service to her country.

In her short address Mme. Chiang shunted glories of the ceremonies to her two famed sisters, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first President, and Mme. H. H. Kung, wife of China's Minister of Finance. She accepted for her sisters, both graduates of Wesleyan, honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws.

Proudly, she told of the work her sisters had done to stimulate China's morale and production "since the Japanese aggression in our country."

The Country Speaks: Omaha

Planners Ponder Planes ..... By Dorothea Kahn

The airplane of tomorrow has the city and state planners of today puzzled. If all the lads who are flying bombers and pursuit planes today are going to acquire their own private cloud jumpers when they get back to civilian life, some radical changes will be necessary in planners' blue-prints. There are possibilities that persons will live a hundred miles from their jobs, will need fewer parking lots and more airports, will skip over existing parks for distant ones, and other things like that.

But who knows for certain? A man who might be expected to know best—Capt. Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association —was invited to the recent Citizens' Conference on Planning here to give planning experts his views, and his predictions were conservative.

After World War I, about 15,000 aviators came back but only about 250 stayed in aviation, said Captain Wilson. Why so few? "The boy who comes back from military flying is fed up with the rattle and noise and wants to head for a chicken farm," Captain Wilson declared. "The biggest demand for planes will come from people who haven't had a chance to fly in the war. The man who formerly bought an eight-cylinder automobile for transcontinental travel will buy a plane. But the airplane will not replace the automobile. As for the helicopter, it probably will not be used for individual flying but will be combined with our present type of commercial plane to facilitate landings and take-offs."

Asked whether this might permit smaller airports in the future, Captain Wilson said he did not think so. The present size of landing fields is economically desirable, since the perimeter is valuable potential business space and should not be reduced.

Perhaps there won't be as many small planes as there are automobiles, but the State of Michigan is taking no chances. It is concerned lest vacationists who now drive to Michigan's lovely lake resorts and woods will fly their planes right over the State and land instead somewhere in the wilds of Canada or Alaska. But the State Planning Commission isn't hopeless about the situation. It is shaping up plans now to modernize tourist camps and hotels with a view to making them so attractive that folks in the planes will want to drop down for a rest, even though they continue on their way later.

Illinois planners are thinking about establishing stops on the over-the-pole route. Robert Kingery, Chairman of the Illinois Planning Board, told of plans in his State to acquire 1,000-acre fields for this purpose and announced that three sites already have been acquired. The next step, he thinks, will be State aid for the building of runways, installation of lights, and so on. A bill providing for such aid is in the Legislature.

In Minnesota, plans are well under way for postwar airport construction. The Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for this purpose, according to R. E. Wilson, Executive Director of the Minnesota Resources Commission. Additional financing also has been arranged.

The extent to which private planes are used in the postwar period may be governed by what communities do with their cities, one of the speakers pointed out at the conference here. If cities are made sufficiently attractive places to live in, there may be small inducement for a family to buy a plane and live 100 miles away from the breadwinner's place of business. In any case, however, the planners are thinking hard about that little family-sized plane that is certain at least to make a bid for the favor of the man who today gets about in an automobile.

To Change the Subject:

Your Salary's Double? ..... By Clare

Who gets more salary?
"Not I," said the grocer
Who wrapped up the cheese,
"It's less, if you please,
With tax and security."
Jane on her knees
Stopped for a second in washing the floor
To say with sniff, "I don't get any more."
"Of course you get more," said the cool statistician.
"To say that you don't—why, it sounds like sedition.
You know you get more, that's the latest news
From OWI. The papers all say
The average income for workers today
Is nearly double the peacetime wage."
"I'm getting the same," said the man in the cage
Who changed people's bills in the subway station.
"And I," said the hairdresser, "I get no more."
"Nor I," said the teacher. "It's mental inflation
To spread such a statement." The grocer looked wise
As he tore off blue coupons. The look in his eyes
Said as plainly as could be, "I know fruit is high,
But you're making more money, says OWI."

The tradesmen all swallow it, thinking they may
With impunity look on the rest as their prey.
The tailor who makes you your new wartime suits
Feels entitled to some of your fancied fruits.
The school girl who comes to look after your baby
Thinks, "Wages are higher—they'll pay me more, maybe."
Statistics are printed in black and white letters.
It's treason to disagree with your betters.
The "average income," says Washington sweetly,
"Has gone from the figure—we've added it neatly—
Of forty-seven to eighty-five."
Now surely there isn't a man alive
Who would dare to question the statistician
Whose generalities are his mission.
He must be right, and we just imagine
That we can count two dozen or more
Between our desk and the big front door
Who don't get twice-as-much-or-nearly
What their peacetime wage was yearly.
It's "double" in print, and "double" on the air,
For those in the factories and those not there.
And you're classified by a general figure
That tells the world your salary's bigger.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	553,500
1943 vol. to date	168,705,388
1942 vol. to date	51,160,693

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.7	Prev. day	51.5
Month ago	52.0	Year ago	35.1
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62	62	62	+½
Air & Str (3g)	10	50	50	50	+3
Adams Exp (.15g)	9	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
Addressograph (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	+¼
Air Reduction (1a)	5	46⅞	46½	46½	−⅜
Alaska Juneau	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
Alleghany Corp	101	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
Alleghany pf ww	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
Allegh pf $30ww	19	21	20⅞	20¾	+¼
Alleghany pr pf	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+½
Allegh Lud S .70g	21	31⅜	30⅞	30¾	+½
Allen Indust ¾e	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	3	158¾	158	158	+¾
Allied Mills (½g)	3	23	22½	23	
Allied Strs (.45g)	43	14¼	14	14¼	+⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ½e	29	40½	40	40¼	+½
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅜
Amal Lth pf 1½k	9	21	20⅝	21	+⅞
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84¾	84½	84½	+¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	−⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	2	68¼	68	68¼	+⅛
Am Bank Note .40e	15	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅜
Am Bank N pf 3	†120	58	58	58	
Am Bosch (¼e)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+⅛
Am Cable & Rad	48	7¾	7⅝	7½	−⅛
Am Can (3)	7	89½	89	89½	+1¼
Am Can pf (7)	20	179¾	179½	179¾	+1½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	18	43⅜	43	43	
Am C&F pf 10¾g	1	77½	77½	77½	−¼
Am Ch & Cable 1g	23	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+⅜
Am Colortype .30e	5	11½	11	11½	+½
Am Crys Sug (½g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
Am Distill	4	30	29⅞	30	+⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Export L (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+¼
Am & For Pow	43	7¾	7½	7½	
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	76	76	76	−1
Am&FP $7 1.92k	1	87	87	87	
Am & F P 2pf	35	24¾	24	24¼	
Am-Haw SS 1½g	4	34	34	34	
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	67	66	67	+1⅛
Am Ice	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Ice pf (½e)	6	55⅝	54½	55⅝	+1⅛
Am Internat ⅛e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+¼
Am Invest Ill .30g	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
Am Locomotive	20	16⅛	15¾	16	+¼
Am Loco pf 3½k	3	105	104½	105	−¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
Am M & Met ½g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
Am M 6%pf 6	†40	120	120	120	−1
Am News 1.80	†100	31¾	31½	31¾	+¼
Am Pow & Lt	64	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	26	32¾	31⅝	32⅜	+¾
Am P & L $5 pf	43	29½	28¾	29¼	+¾
Am Rad & St .30g	48	11¼	11	11⅛	−⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	50	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†240	63¾	63	63½	+⅛
Am Saf Raz ⅛g	7	14¼	13¾	14¼	+¾
Am Seating (½g)	6	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g	†510	32	31½	32	+⅞
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	42½	42	42	−½
Am Sm&R pf 7	†80	151¾	150¼	151¾	+1¼
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	2	44½	44	44½	+1
Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	11	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	−¼
Am Stores (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+½
Am Stove (.60g)	2	15½	15½	15½	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	−⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	154⅞	154	154⅞	+½
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59½	59½	59½	+½
Am Tob B (3a)	6	61	60½	60½	−⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	†70	144¾	144¾	144¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	26	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	12	47½	47½	47½	
Am Viscose pf (5)	3	119¾	119½	119¾	+¾
Am Wat Wks	110	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	2	72	71½	71½	+⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
Am Zinc ppf 3¾k	1	53	53	53	+3
Anaconda 1g	41	28½	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
Anac W&C ½g	†2	27¼	26¾	26¾	−½
Anchor H Gl .30g	5	22½	22¼	22½	+¾
APW Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅜
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	44½	44	44½	+1
Armour Del pf (7)	5	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	+⅜
Arm Ill	49	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	2	61	60¼	61	+1
Armstrong Ck ½g	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
Arnold Const (½)	1	10	10	10	−⅜
Assd Dry Gds ¼g	21	15½	15¼	15½	+½
Assd DG 1pf 6	†150	90	89½	90	+½
Assoc Inv pf 5	†10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅝
Asso DG 2pf 7	†20	90	89½	90	+½
Atch T & S F 3g	23	57	56⅝	56¾	+½
Atl Cst Line 1½g	7	34	33¾	33¾	
Atl Refining .30g	37	27⅛	26½	27	+⅝
Atlas Corp ¼g	15	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Atlas Pow 1½g	†380	60	59½	59⅞	−⅛
Austin Nichols	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+¼
Aust N pr A 2k	†230	57	56	57	+1
Aviation Corp .10g	89	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
B					
Bald Loco (¾g)	†51	18¼	17⅞	18	
Balt & Ohio	17	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	†100	50	50	50	Jun 26
Barber Asph	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
Barker Bros (¼g)	2	11	11	11	+½
Barnsdall Oil .60	39	18¼	17¾	17¾	−⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	6	18⅞	18½	18¾	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31	31	31	+½
Beat Crm pf 5	†2	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+½
Belding-Hem .80	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅜
Bell Airc (1g)	8	17	16¾	17	+¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	13	38½	38⅛	38½	+½
Benef Ind Ln .60g	9	15⅞	15½	15½	−½
Best Foods (.80g)	23	17	16⅝	16⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	9	36	35⅞	36	+½
Beth Steel (3g)	32	65	64¼	64¼	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	6	36¼	36	36	+½
Black & Dck 1.60	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	
Blaw-Knox .20g	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Bliss & Lau (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+1
Boeing Airp 1g	67	19	18⅜	18⅝	+⅞
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	53¼	52¾	53¼	+½
Bon Ami A (4)	†50	94	93	93	
Bon Ami B 2½	†50	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Bond Strs 1.60	2	28¼	28	28¼	+⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	6	27¾	27½	27½	−⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	36½	35¾	36⅜	+⅝
Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	+⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Bridgeport Br ½g	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	+¼
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	−¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	29	17½	16⅝	17⅞	+⅜
Brown Shoe (2)	1	42	42	42	+1
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Budd Mfg	12	8½	8¼	8¼	
Budd Mfg pf	†90	108½	107¼	108½	+1¼
Budd Wheel ¼g	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	2	23	22⅞	23	+¼
Bulova Watch (2)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Burling Mills .70g	21	31	30½	31	+⅜
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add M .60	17	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
Bush Term .20g	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Bush Term pf 6	†20	60½	60½	60½	+1½
Bush T&pf1½k	†10	39	39	39	+1½
Butler Bros .30e	2	10	10	10	
Butler Bros pf1½	2	26	25⅞	26	+1
Butte C&Z ⅛e	1	4½	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	16	18	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	†30	80	80	80	
Byron Jack ½g	6	23	22½	23	+½
C					
Calif Pack 1½	14	28¾	28	28¾	+⅞
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
Calumet & H .45g	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Campbell Wyn ½g	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
Can D G Ale .60	7	22¼	22	22	+⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	†140	34¼	33¾	34¼	+¾
Canad Pacific	20	10	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	46	46	46	+1
Capital Adm A	2	9	9	9	+¼
Carpenter Stl 1½g	2	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+⅞
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	122	121¾	122	+1
Case (JI) pf 7	†10	140	140	140	
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	48¾	48½	48½	
Celanese Cp (1g)	6	40	39	39¼	−¾
Celanese 7 pf 7	†50	117	117	117	+2
Celanese pr pf 7	†190	124	123⅞	124	
Celotex Corp ¼	12	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
Celotex pf (5)	†50	91½	91½	91½	+½
Cent Aguirre 1¼	2	22	21⅞	22	+¼
Cent Found .10e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR N J	6	16¼	15¾	15¾	
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	2	22½	22½	22½	+¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Certain-teed Prod	8	7⅞	7	7⅞	+⅜
Champ Pap&F ⅛e	1	22	22	22	+⅜
Champ P&F pf6	†40	104	104	104	
Checker Cab	2	24	23½	23½	
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	+¼
Chi & E Ill	18	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	19	14¼	14	14	
Chi Gt West	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 1½k	9	19¾	19¼	19¾	−¼
Chi Mail Or ⅛e	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	−⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	19	18⅝	19	+½
Chi PT pr pf 2½	40	52½	52½	52½	
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	−1
Chickasha C Oil 1	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	−⅜
Chris Co	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	28	84⅜	83⅝	83⅝	
City I&F pf6½	†140	102⅝	102	102	−¼
City Stores	14	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	4	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½	†10	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	†20	114⅛	114	114⅛	+⅜
Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	37	37	37	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	42⅜	42¼	42½	+½
Cluett Peabody 1g	17	36¾	36½	36¾	+⅜
Cluett Peab pf 7	2	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	†10	64	64	64	+¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+¼
Colo-P-P pf4¼	†20	107¼	107¼	107¼	+⅛
Collins & Aik	7	27⅜	27	27	−¼
Col & South	†40	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅝
Col & South 1pf	†70	11¾	11½	11½	
Col Fuel & Ir ⅜e	11	18½	17¾	18	+⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	4	22⅝	22½	22½	−⅛
Col G & El	75	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅜
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	70¼	69¼	70¼	
Colum Pict ½e	2	19	18¾	18¾	
Colum Pict pf 2¾	4	40⅛	39	40⅛	+1⅛
Coml Credit (3)	10	41	40½	40½	+¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	24	42⅜	41¾	42¼	+⅜
Com I T cvpf4¼	†110	111	111	111	+⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	20	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
Comwlth & South	56	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Com & So pf 3k	13	63½	63	63⅜	−¼
Comwlth Ed .70g	41	24⅛	24	24⅛	+¼
Conde Nast ½g	4	10¼	9¾	9¾	−¼
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	24	23¾	25	+¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	24	24	24	−¼
Consol Cig pf 7	†30	109	109	109	+⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½	†210	105	105	105	
Cons Copper	27	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	161	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+1⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	4	101	100¾	100¾	+¼
Cons Film Ind	1	3	3	3	−⅛
Cons Film pf (½k)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+½
Cons Laundries	8	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	63	18⅛	17¼	17¾	+¾
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+⅜
Consol'n Coal	2	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+½
Cons' C pf 2½ new	2	35	35	35	+1
Corn Pr pf 4½	†50	100¾	100½	100½	−½
Container Corp ¾g	9	22¾	22¼	22¾	+⅜
Cont Bak ½g	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Cont Can (½g)	7	36¼	35⅞	36	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	17	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	49	49	49	+⅛
Cont Motors .30g	60	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+½
Copperweld Stl .80	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
Cop'weld pf 2½	†20	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	†350	45	44¾	44¾	−¼
Corn Products 2.60	21	57⅜	56⅝	57¼	
Corn Prod pf 7	†27	179¼	178½	178½	−1
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	21⅜	21	21	
Crane Co cv pf 5	†10	105¾	105½	105½	−¼
Crosley Corp (½g)	5	21	20¾	21	+¾
Crow Ck & S ½e	2	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Crown Zel pf 5	†60	93½	93	93⅛	−⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	21	36½	35⅜	36⅛	+¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¾	79¼	79¾	+½
Cuba RR pf	†70	20¼	20¼	20¼	+½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
Curtis Publishing	44	6¾	6½	6½	−¼
Curt P pr pf 1½k	6	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	59	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+¼
Cutler-Hammer ½g	13	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	−¼
D					
Davega Str (.30g)	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Day P&L pf4½	†10	115½	115½	115½	+½
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	40	40	40	
Del & Hudson	6	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
Del Lack & West	18	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
Den & R G W pf	6	1⅞	1½	1½	−⅜
Detroit Ed (.90g)	18	20	19¾	20	+⅜
Devoe & R A 1	†490	31	29⅞	31	+1¼
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	−⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	2	14½	14½	14½	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28	29	29	+⅛
Dixie Cup ¼g	4	14½	14½	14½	
Dixie C A 2½	†110	43	42¾	43	+¼
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	31	31	31	+½
Dome Mines h1.20g	8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
Douglas Airc 5e	6	68¾	68	68¼	+¼
Dow Chem (3)	3	150	149	149	
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	33	33	33	
Dunhill Int	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
du Pont de N (2g)	4	158	156½	156½	−1½
E					
Eastern Air L	18	39¾	38¾	39¾	+⅞
Eastern Roll Mill	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166½	166	166	−1
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	42½	42¼	42½	+¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	1	38½	38	38½	+½
Elec Boat (½g)	11	12¼	11¾	11¾	+¼
El Power & Light	34	5⅞	5½	5¾	+½
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	4	50	58	59	+1½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	10	65¼	63¼	65¼	+2⅛
El Storage Bat 2	6	41	40⅞	41	+¼
Endicott-Jh pf 5	†50	115	115	115	+¼
Eng Pub Service	50	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	†10	77½	77½	77½	+¼
Eng $5½pf5½	†280	80½	79½	80½	+½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	†10	87	87	87	+1
Erie RR (½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Erie RR ct (½g)	25	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Erie RR pf A (5)	9	50½	50⅛	50⅛	+½
Eureka V Cl ⅛g	6	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
Evans Products	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅜
Exchange Buffet	17	3⅛	2⅞	3	+¼
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	39	38½	39	+⅞
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	26⅜	26¼	26½	+¼
Fed Lt & Tr (¾g)	5	16½	16½	16½	+½
Fed Mot Tr .20g	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	25	25	25	
Fed D St pf 4½	†270	93½	92½	93½	+½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+¾
Firestone T 1½g	16	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	−½
First N Strs 2½	4	38	37½	38	+½
Flintkote (½g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	−⅛
Florence Stove (1g)	2	35¼	34¾	35¼	−⅛
Follansbee Steel	34	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+½
Follansbee S pf	†80	49	48¾	48¾	+1¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	17¾	17½	17½	−⅜
Francisco Sugar	1	12	12	12⅛	+⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	37	37	37	+⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+½
Fruehauf pf 5	†30	108	107¾	108	+½
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) ⅛e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gamewell Co 1g	†80	29	28¾	28¾	
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	62	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+¼
Gaylord Cont ⅛e	5	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¾	20	51¼	51⅛	51¼	
Gen Am Inv .40e	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+¾
Gen Baking .45g	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+¼
Gen Bronze (.30g)	13	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
Gen Cable	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
Gen Cab pf3½k	†60	93⅝	92	93⅝	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28	27½	28	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	42	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+½
Gen Foods .80g	7	41⅞	41½	41½	−⅜
Gen G & El A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&E cv pf	†60	103	102	102½	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	†50	131¾	131¾	131¾	+1¾
Gen Motors (1g)	35	55½	55⅛	55½	+¼
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	
Gen O Adv	2	5½	5½	5½	
Gen Prec Eq (½g)	11	23¼	22¾	22¾	
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	3	24¼	24	24⅛	−⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	†1	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .60g	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	+⅜
Gen Shoe (½g)	5	14¾	14½	14¾	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	50	80¾	80½	80⅝	+⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21	21	21	
Gen T & Rub ½e	15	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+½
Gillette S Raz ⅛g	42	9	8⅞	9	
Gimbel Bros .15e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	+½
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	3	2⅞	3	+¼
Goodrich B F ½g	9	41	40⅜	40⅜	−⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	59	59	59	+⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	14	40	39¾	40	
Goodyear pf (5)	5	102½	102	102½	+½
Graham-Paige Mot	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	8	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Granite C S .17½g	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17½	17¼	17½	−¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	13	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+1
Gt West Sug 1½g	7	26⅜	26⅜	26½	+⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7	†50	148	147¾	148	+½
Green (HL) (2a)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
Greyhound Co (1)	22	20¼	19¾	20	+⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Grum Air En 1½e	12	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	−¼
H					
Hack Water (1½)	2	26½	26½	26½	−½
Haml Watch .40g	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Harb-Walker ½g	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Hat Co Am A ¼g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−¼
Hayes Indust .15g	12	9⅛	9	9¼	+¼
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	3	86¼	85¼	86¼	−¾
Hershey Choc (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	+½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+½
Hollander (A) ¼g	1	14	14	14	−¼
Homestake Min	18	36⅜	36	36	−⅜
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	43½	43	43½	+⅞
Houd-Hersh B ½g	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
Howe Sound (3)	7	35⅞	35½	35½	+⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	−⅜
Househd F pf 5	†1	110	110	110	
Houston Oil	8	8	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
Hudson & Man	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
Hudson & Man pf	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
Hudson B M&S h2	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
Hudson Motor	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Hupp Motor	4	2	2	2	
I					
Illinois Central	24	14¾	14⅜	14½	+¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	†80	43½	43	43½	+½
Ill Central pf	2	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+1⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅜
Indust Rayon (2)	4	44¾	44	44¾	+1¼
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
Inland Steel (2g)	3	71½	70¾	71½	
Inspirat C Cop ½g	9	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
Insuransh ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	
Interchem Cp 1.60	6	33½	33	33½	+1
Interchem pf 6	†40	114	114	114	+2½
Intercon Rub (1e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	39	9⅜	9	9⅛	
Int Bus Mach 6a	2	169	168½	169	
Int Harvester (2)	9	74¾	74	74	−½
Int Harv pf (7)	†80	171¾	171¼	171¼	+1
Int Hydro-Elec A	18	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
Int Min&Ch(½g)	10	16½	16¼	16¼	
Int Mining	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	24	33⅜	32⅞	32½	
Int Paper	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	3	58¼	57⅞	58	−⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	17	10⅛	9⅞	10	−¼
Int Rv CApf 1¼k	†50	64	64	64	+1
Int Salt 1g	1	41	41	41	
Int Tel & Tel	100	15⅜	15	15⅛	−¼
Int T & T for ct	9	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Inter Dep Strs ¾g	3	16	15⅞	16	
Intertype Corp ½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+½
J					
Jarvis (WB) .60g	2	15½	15¼	15¼	−½
Jewel Tea (1)	5	32	31¾	31¾	+½
Johns-Manville 1e	6	86⅜	86	86	−½
Jones & L Stl 1½g	44	25⅜	25	25⅛	+⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	77½	77	77½	+½
Joy Mfg (.40g)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
K					
Kalam St & F .60	4	16¾	16½	16⅝	+⅛
Kan City South	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Kan City So pf 2e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+¼
Kayser (J) (½g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+½
Kelsey-H W A1½	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	+½
Kelsey-H B 1½g	8	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	53	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
Keystone S&W ½g	4	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+⅝
Kresge SS (½g)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	8	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	30	29¾	30	
L					
Laclede Gas	†160	15	14¾	15	+¼
Laclede Gas pf	†80	70¾	70	70¾	+¼
Lambert Co 1½	8	28½	28	28	
Lee Rub & T ¾g	2	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+⅝
Lehigh Port C 1½	7	25¾	25½	25¾	+¼
Lehigh Val Coal	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
Lehigh Val RR	6	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅜
Lehman Corp (1a)	5	30	29¾	29⅞	−⅛
Lehn & Fink .70g	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	8	42	41⅞	42	+⅞
Libby McN&L .45g	63	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+⅛
Liggett & My (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	
Liggett & My B 3	4	71½	71¼	71½	
Ligg& My pf 7	†70	178	178	178	+½
Lily Tulip (1½)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
Lima Locomo 1g	6	42	41	41	−¼
Link-Belt (2)	1	40	40	40	+½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+½
Lockheed Airc 1g	27	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+¼
Loew's Inc (2)	6	60½	59⅝	59⅝	−1½
Lone Star Cem (3)	4	50¼	50	50⅛	+⅛
Long-Bell Lumb A	41	10⅞	10	10¾	+¾
Loose-W Biscuit 1	1	26	26	26	
Lorillard (P) ½g	9	20¾	20⅝	20¾	−⅛
Lorillard pf (7)	†10	161	161	161	+1
Louisv & Nash 2g	3	73	72½	73	+1½
M					
Mack Trucks (1g)	36	37¼	36¼	36½	+¾
Macy (RH) Co (2)	5	28¾	28½	28¾	+¼
Mad Sq Gar (½g)	4	13½	13½	13½	
Magma Cop (¾g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
Manati Sugar	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Mandel Bros ½g	1	10	10	10	
Manhattan Shirt(1)	2	19	18¾	19	+¼
Marine Midl .16g	41	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf	†380	17¼	16¾	17	
Marshall Field .80	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	47	21½	21	21¼	+1⅛
Martin-Parry	9	7	6¾	7	+½
Masonite Cp (1a)	2	39½	39	39	−¾
MathiesonAlk(½g)	9	24	23¾	24	+¼
May Dept Strs (3)	5	53	52¾	52¾	−¼
Maytag Co	11	6¾	6½	6⅝	−⅛
Maytag 1 pf (6)	†30	107	107	107	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
McCrory Strs (1)	5	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
McGraw Elec (1)	1	27½	27½	27½	−¼
McGraw-Hill .35g	1	15	15	15	+⅜
McInt Porc h2.22a	5	45¼	45	45	
McKess & Rob (1)	28	25⅜	24¾	25	+¼
McK & R pf5¼	†10	113	113	113	+⅛
McLellan Strs .40g	2	11	11	11	−⅛
Mead Corp (.30g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
Mead Cp pf 6	†10	82	82	82	
Melville Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Mengel Co (¼e)	9	10⅞	10½	10¾	+½
Mengel 5 pf 2½	†10	38	38	38	+1
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+¼
Miami Cop (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	13	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+⅞
Midland Stl Pr 1g	1	31½	31½	31½	+¼
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	2	73	73	73	+1
Minn-Moline	6	8⅛	8	8	
Mission Cp .85e	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	9½	9¼	9⅜	+¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	5	26½	26¼	26½	+½
Monsanto Ch (2)	4	92¼	91¾	91¾	+½
Montgom Ward (2)	28	48	47½	47⅞	+⅛
Morris & Essex	†390	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
Motor Prods ½g	3	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
Motor Wheel .40g	6	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
Mueller Br .80g	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
Mullins Mfg B	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	3	70	69¾	70	+¼
Murray Corp ¼g	32	11¼	11	11	
N					
Nash-Kelv ¼g	58	14⅜	14	14	−⅛
Nat Acme (1g)	6	17½	17	17⅛	
Nat Auto Fib	10	10	9⅞	10	+¼
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Nat Aviation ⅛e	8	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20g	19	21¾	21½	21¾	
Nat Can	5	9½	9½	9½	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	4	26½	26½	26½	
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	1	14	14	14	
Nat Dairy Prod .80	17	20¼	20	20	−⅛
Nat Dept Strs(½)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
Nat Distillers (2)	7	33¾	33½	33¾	
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	14	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−¼
Nat Gyp pf 4½	†70	84½	84½	84½	+½
Nat Lead (½)	85	18¼	17⅝	18	+⅜
Nat Lead pf A7	†140	175½	174½	175½	+1
Nat Ld pf B 6	†80	150	149	149	+2¼
Nat M&St Cas ½e	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
Nat Oil Prod ½g	3	33	32¾	32¾	−⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	33	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
Natl Steel (3)	8	61⅜	61	61½	+½
Nat Supply	14	14¼	14	14¼	−⅛
N S 6% pf (6)	†310	82½	82	82½	+½
Nat Sup 5½ pf	†150	79¼	77	79¼	+2¼
Nat Sup $2 pf ⅛k	5	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
Nat Tea	6	6	5¾	6	
Natomas Co (1)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Nehi Corp (½g)	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
Newmont Min ¼g	1	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+¼
News News Shp 1g	5	18½	18⅛	18½	
N Y Air Brake 1g	3	40½	40	40½	+1¼
N Y Cent RR 1½g	92	18¼	17⅞	18	+⅛
N Y Chi & St L	6	22⅞	22½	22½	
N Y Chi & St L pf	5	61	60⅛	60⅛	−½
N Y Dock	2	11¼	10¾	11¼	+1
N Y & Harlem 5	†10	118¼	118¼	118¼	−¾
N Y Lack & W	†60	49	48¾	49	+1
N Y N H & H	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
N Y N H & H pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
N Y Ont & West	2	¾	¾	¾	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	7	22	21¾	21¾	+¼
Noblitt-Sparks 1g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun 26
Norf & West 10	†240	182	181⅞	182	+⅛
No Am Avia (1e)	45	12⅜	12	12	+⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	79	15¾	15	15¾	+¾
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	2	55¾	55½	55½	
Northern Pacific 1e	51	16⅜	15⅞	16	+⅛
Nor Sta P pf 5	†10	115½	115½	115½	+¼
Northwest Airl ½e	8	20⅛	19¾	20	+⅜
Norwalk T&R .20g	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Norwich Phm .30g	1	12	12	12	+⅛
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	28	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+¼
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	3	49	49	49	
Omnibus Corp	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	10	20¾	20½	20¾	+¾
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	62¾	62½	62½	−½
P					
Pac Am Fish (1e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Pac Gas & Elec 2	4	29¼	29	29¼	+½
Pac Lighting (3)	2	42	41¾	42	
Pac Mills (1g)	11	27	26½	27	+1
Pac T&T 2¾g	†20	116	116	116	+¼
Pac Tin Cons	37	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
Packard Mot .10g	56	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
Pan Am Airways 1e	79	40⅛	38⅜	39⅝	+1¾
PanEPLpf 5.60	†50	110	100	110	
Panh P & R .10g	13	3½	3⅜	3½	
Param Pict 1.20	36	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅜
Park Utah Con M	12	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
Parke Davis .60g	2	31⅛	31	31	−⅛
Park & Tilford	2	30	30	30	
Parker Rust-Pr ¾g	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
Parmelee Transport	6	5	5	5	+¼
Patino Mines 2g	2	25	24¾	25	+½
Penney (J C) (3)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Penn Coal & Coke	3	8	8	8	
Penn-Dix Cement	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+¼
Penn-Dix pf 1¼k	6	43	42½	43	+1
Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	17	17	17	+¾
Penn RR 1g	22	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+¼
Peoples GL&C (4)	5	59⅞	59⅜	59¾	+1¼
Pepsi-Cola ½g	11	44¼	43¾	43¾	
Pere Marquette	4	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
Petrol Corp .20g	19	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
Pfeiffer Brew ½g	16	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	39	25¼	24¾	25	
Phila Co 6pf 3	†70	49	48	48	−1
Phila Co$6pf 6	†170	89½	88½	88½	+1
Philco Corp .35g	19	24⅜	24⅜	24½	
Philip Morris (3a)	4	89	88½	88¾	+¼
Phil M pf 4¼	†30	110½	110½	110½	+½
Ph M 4½pf4½	†36	114	114	114	+1
Phillips Pet (2)	36	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	−1⅝
Pillsbury Flour ¾g	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	−⅝
Pitt & West Va	2	14	14	14	
Pittsburgh Coal	10	6	6	6	+⅛
Pittsburgh C pf 1k	3	51	51	51	+2
Pitt C & Ir ⅜e	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Pitt Forgings ½g	1	14	14	14	+¼
Pitt Ft Way 7	†20	180¾	180¾	180¾	+¾
Pitt Scr & B .20g	29	6¾	6⅝	6½	−⅛
Pitt Steel	6	9½	9½	9½	+½
Pitt Stl 5% pf	†40	49	48¾	49	+¼
Pitt S ppf 8¼k	†30	70	70	70	+1
Pittston Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Pittston pf A 5	†40	53⅜	53	53⅜	+1⅜
Pittston pf B	†10	43	43	43	
Plymouth Oil ½g	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−⅜
Poor & Co B	8	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+¼
Postal Tel pf	14	17⅜	17	17	
Pressed Stl C ¾g	60	13¼	12¾	12¾	+⅜
Press S C 2 pf 2½	2	39	38¾	38¾	+¼
Proctor & Gam (2)	6	55½	55⅜	55⅜	+⅝
Pub Svc NJ (½g)	42	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+⅞
Pub Svc NJ wd	†5340	15	14¼	14⅞	+½
P S N J 8 pf 8	†30	121	121	121	+½
P S N J 7 pf 7	†160	108¼	107½	108	−¼
P S N J 6 pf 6	†210	102¼	101	101½	
P S N J $5 pf 5	†200	88	86½	88	+¾
Pullman (1g)	31	39	38½	38½	
Pure Oil (½e)	70	18¼	17⅞	18	+⅜
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Purity Bak ½g	1	21¾	21½	21¾	−¼
R					
Radio C of A .20g	110	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
Radio pf (3½)	20	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+⅛
Radio-Keith-Orph	56	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅛
Radio-Kth-Or pf	†20	95	95	95	−⅞
Raybestos-M ¾g	12	28½	28½	28½	−⅛
Rayonier Inc (½g)	15	15½	15¼	15⅜	
Rayonier Inc pf (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+¼
Reading Co (1)	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
Reading 2 pf (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	−⅝
Reis & Co 1pf	†70	66¼	66	66¼	+1¼
Reliable Stores ½	1	10	10	10	
Reming Rand ¾g	8	18½	18	18½	−¼
Rem R pf ww 4½	3	77	77	77	+½
Rens&Saratog 8	†50	54	54	54	
Reo Motors	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Repub Steel (½g)	198	19½	19	19¼	+¼
Rep Stl cv pf 6	†40	98½	98½	98½	
Revere Cop&Brass	1	8½	8½	8½	
Reynolds Met ⅛e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
Reyn M pf 5½	†40	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−2⅞
Reynolds Spr ⅛e	2	11	11	11	+¼
Reynolds T B 1.40	23	31½	31⅛	31¼	
Richfield Oil (½e)	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
Ruberoid .30g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅛
Rustless I&S (.60)	25	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	6	43	43	43	
Safe St 5%pf5	†20	111¾	111¾	111¾	−¼
St Jos Lead (1g)	13	35⅛	34⅝	35	+1
St L-San Fran	4	11/16	⅝	⅝	−1/16
St L-San Fran pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
St L Southwest	†50	6¼	6¼	6¼	−¼
Savage Arms (½g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Schenley Distil 1g	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+½
Seaboard Air Line	20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Seaboard Air L pf	2	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
Seaboard Oil (1)	7	24	23¾	23¾	−¼
Seagrave Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	
Sears Roebuck (3)	14	83⅝	82¼	83⅝	+1⅜
Servel Inc (1)	15	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	−⅛
Sharon Stl Cp ½g	4	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
Sharon Stl pf 5	†10	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	12	15¼	14⅞	15	−⅛
Sharp&D pf 3½	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	−¼
Shattuck (FG) .40	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
Shell Un Oil .40g	9	28¼	27¾	28¼	+½
Silver K (.30g)	12	4¼	4	4	
Simmons Co 1¼e	4	26½	26⅜	26½	
Simonds S&St .80g	1	26	26	26	+½
Sinclair Oil (½)	116	11½	10⅞	11	
Skelly Oil (¾g)	7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Sloss-Sheffield 3g	60	114	114	114	
Smith(AO)Corp½g	8	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+¾
Smith & Cor Ty 2	4	24	24	24	
Snider Pack 1g	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	−⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	153	14	13¾	14	+¼
So Am G & P .10g	80	4	3¾	4	
SoP RicoSug(1½g)	7	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
So P R Sug pf 8	†40	148	148	148	+4
Sou Cal Edis 1½	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+¼
Sou Nat Gas (1)	4	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
Southern Pacific 1e	59	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+⅛
Southern Ry (2g)	29	26¾	26	26½	+⅛
South Ry pf 3¾g	6	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	−⅛
Sparks With ¼g	17	6	5¾	5⅞	−⅛
Spear & Co	2	6	5⅞	6	+¼
Spencer Kell .80g	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
Sperry Cp (1½e)	20	30¾	30¼	30¼	−⅜
Spicer Mfg 1½g	1	41	41	41	−⅜
Spiegel Inc	27	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	†70	50	49¼	49¼	−¼
Square D Co (1g)	2	37	37	37	+⅜
Stand Brands .10g	55	8	7⅞	8	
Stand Gas & El	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Std G&E $4 pf	39	4	3⅜	4	+2
Std G&E $7 pr pf	13	29¾	28⅞	29¾	+⅞
Stand Oil Cal .85g	14	38¼	38	38	−¼
Std Oil Ind (1)	21	35½	35⅜	35½	
Std Oil N J (1a)	42	58	57¾	57⅞	+¼
Std Oil Ohio 1½	2	43½	43	43½	+¼
Stand Steel Sp	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
Sterling Drug 1½g	3	61	61	61	+⅜
Stewart Warn ½	8	14⅛	14	14	
Stokely Bros	274	12	10¾	12	+1¾
Stone & Web ⅛e	25	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Studebaker (¼g)	27	12¾	12½	12½	−⅛
Sunshine Mng ½g	5	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
Superheater (1)	4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
Sup Oil Cal ½g	1	76	76	76	
Superior Oil .05e	22	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
Sup Steel (1.20)	3	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+⅜
Sweets Co Am	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅜
Swift & Co 1.20a	8	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	−⅜
Swift Intl (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
Sylvan El Prod ½g	11	34½	34	34½	−¼
Syming-Gould ¼g	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
T					
Tenn Corp (½g)	5	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Texas Co (2)	14	52	51⅞	52	+⅜
Texas G Prod .10g	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
Texas G Sulph (2)	5	40½	40¼	40¼	−½
Texas Pac C&O .40	21	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+¼
Texas P L Tr .10e	11	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
Thatcher Mfg	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
That cv pf 3.60	†120	42⅜	42⅜	42½	+½
Thermoid Co .40	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Thermoid pf (3)	†20	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+¾
Third Ave Tran	3	6¼	6	6	−¼
Thompson Pr ½g	1	31½	31½	31½	+½
Thompson-Star pf	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Tide W A Oil .60	7	14	13¾	13¾	−¼
Tide Wat pf 4½	†380	100¼	100¼	100¼	
TimDetAxle(1¼g)	9	30⅜	30	30⅜	+⅛
Transamerica (½)	3	9	8¾	9	+⅛
Trans & West Air	19	23⅝	23	23¼	+⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	41	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
Tri-Cont pf (6)	†1	89	88½	89	
Truax-Traer .40g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Twen C-Fox F ½g	6	21⅝	21	21	
Twen-C-F pf 1½	10	32½	32¼	32½	
Twin City Rap Tr	1	8½	8½	8½	
Twin CRT 3½k	†60	73¼	72¾	72¾	+¾
Twin Coach (½e)	4	11¼	11	11	−⅛
U					
Underwood-El (1g)	5	55½	54⅝	55½	+1⅛
Union Bag & P	43	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
Union Carb 2¼g	15	84¾	84	84¼	−¼
Un Oil Cal (1)	21	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
Un Pacific (6)	8	99¼	98⅞	99¼	+½
Un Pacific pf (4)	2	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	
Union Tank Car 1e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+¼
Unit Air Lines ½g	34	28⅜	27⅝	28	+½
Unit Aircraft 1½g	43	38	36½	37¾	+1⅝
Unit Aircr pf (5)	2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	−⅛
Unit Carbon (3)	2	66¼	65¼	66¼	+¾
Unit Corp	74	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
Unit Corp pf (1k)	51	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+½
Unit Drug	15	14⅛	13½	13½	−½
Unit El Coal	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
Unit Fruit 1¾g	8	74½	73½	74½	+¼
Unit Gas Imp .20a	59	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
¶Unit Gas Ex Dist	54	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr (1a)	8	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
Unit Paperbd ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	
US & For Sec	1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
US Freight (½g)	2	17	16¾	16¾	
US Gypsum (2)	1	72	72	72	
US Hoff Mach ½e	13	9⅜	9	9⅜	+½
US Leather	2	6½	6¼	6½	+½
US Leather A ½g	5	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+⅜
US Indus Alco 1a	4	37	36⅜	37	+¼
US Lines	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
US Lines pf (.70)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
US Pipe&Fdry 2	2	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	−⅛
US Real & Imp	9	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	−⅛
US Rubber (¼g)	17	44⅜	44	44	+¼
US Rubber 1pf 4g	4	122½	121¾	122½	+1
US Steel (2g)	100	57½	56⅝	56¾	
US Steel pf (7)	3	120¾	120⅝	120¾	+¼
US Tobacco (.60g)	3	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+⅛
Utd Stockyds .15e	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Utd Stores A	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
Univ Leaf Tob 4	†40	74¼	74¼	74¼	+1
V					
Vadsco Sales	18	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
Vadsco Sales pf	6	54¾	54	54¾	+1¼
Van Raalte 1pf7	†20	116½	116½	116½	−1½
Van Norm M ½g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
Vanadium Cp ¼g	23	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
Vick Chem (2)	2	44	44	44	
Vic Chem Wr (½g)	5	25¾	25½	25¾	+¾
Va-Caro Chem	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
Va-C Chem 6 pf 5e	2	65	65	65	+1
Va Iron C&C pf	†30	33	33	33	
Virginian Ry 2½	1	34	34	34	+2½
W					
Waldorf Sys (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Walker H G&W h4	2	48¼	47¾	48¼	−¼
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+¼
Walworth Co .30g	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
Ward Baking A	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅜
Ward Bak pf 1.40k	3	50	49½	50	+¼
Warner Bros Pict	61	15	14¾	15	
Warn P pf 1.92k	†560	88½	88¼	88¼	−¼
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Wesson O & S ¾g	27	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	+¾
West Ind Sug ½e	14	17	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
West P E 7pf 7	†160	90	89½	89½	+1½
West P E 6pf 6	†110	77½	76¾	77½	+⅜
West P Ppf 4½	†40	116½	116½	116½	+½
W Va Pulp&P .45g	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	+¼
W Va P&Ppf 6	†30	107	107	107	−1
West Maryland	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
West Maryland 2 pf	3	10½	10¼	10¼	+⅛
Western Un Tel 1g	17	35⅞	35½	35½	+¼
Westing Air Br ½g	28	23¾	23⅛	23½	+⅜
West El & Mfg 2g	12	96	96	97	+¾
West E&M pf 2g	†20	133	133	133	−2
West Ch pf 4½	†50	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	−¼
Wheeling Stl ½g	39	23¼	22¾	23¼	+⅜
Wheel S pr pf 5	†30	65	65	65	+¾
White Motor ½g	23	19½	19	19	
White Rk M Sp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
White S.M pr pf 2	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	+½
Wilcox Oil & Gas	2	5	5	5	
Willys-Overland	278	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
Willys-Overland pf	26	14½	13¾	14¼	+½
Wilson & Co	32	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
Woodward Iron ½g	1	22	22	22	
Woolw'th FW 1.60	28	40⅜	40¼	40½	+⅜
Worthington P & M	4	22½	22	22	−½
Y					
Yellow Tr&C (½g)	21	17	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
Young Spg & W	4	15	15	15	+¼
Youngs S & T (1g)	21	38	37½	37⅞	+¾
Yn S&T pf 5½	†20	91	91	91	
Youngs Stl D ½g	8	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	2	34	34	34	
Zonite Prod (.15e)	14	4⅛	4½	4⅛	

Rising Trend Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Stocks generally kept trend sights pointed upward in today's market although recovery marksmanship wavered a bit here and there as the proceedings drew to a close.

Steels, aircrafts, rails, motors and utilities were among the day's favorites, with scattered issues touching new 3-year tops. Gains at the best ranged from major fractions to more than a point. A little profit taking reduced many advances in the final hour and small declines were well distributed. Dealings, fastest at the start, subsided as offerings cropped up and transfers for the full stretch were around 1,000,000 shares.

Reinvestment demand, mild inflationary psychology, persistently cheering war developments, and a more hopeful attitude toward the domestic economic and political pictures received the main credit for the better action of the list.

Stocks touching peaks for 1943 or longer included Chrysler, Willys-Overland, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., Consolidated Edison, U. S. Rubber Sears Roebuck, American Can and General Electric. In front were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Public Service of N. J., and Electric Power & Light.

Phillips Petroleum softened when the company announced the redemption of an additional $7,500,000 of its convertible debentures.

Rail Bonds in Demand

The bond market advanced moderately on a selective basis today. Rails were the best performers at the start of the final hour.

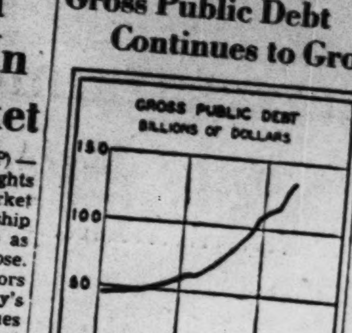
Investment interest continued lively among the higher priced issues. Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s touched a new high at 131½ for a net gain of 1½ points at one time.

Selected rail and industrial bonds moved into higher positions in the first part of today's market. Other groups were quiet but steady.

Leadership in the rail department centered in the low-priced issues but obligations of solvent roads attracted fair support. Various loans of the New Haven moved up more than a point at one time on good turnover. Others ahead included issues of the 'Frisco, Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific, Wabash, Rock Island and St. Paul.

Other corporates moving up included Columbia Gas 5s, General Steel Castings 5½s, International Telephone 5s, Shell Union 2½s and Westchester Lighting 3½s.

Gross Public Debt Continues to Grow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No slackening is seen in the growth of the Federal debt, reports Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Treasury Loa Of $2½ Billi Offered Toda

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treas notes in six denomination rang from $500 to $1,000,000 will offered in a new financing dr to open today with a goal of $ 500,000,000. Other denominatio will be $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 a $100,000.

Designed to raise addition funds for war purposes in advan of the Third War Loan driv scheduled to start Sept. 9, the note will bear one and one-half pe cent interest and will not be re deemable before Sept. 15, 1947.

Secretary Morgenthau said today one purpose is to obtain fund to redeem a $324,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation note which falls due July 15.

He added that $1,109,000,000 in Treasury certificates will fall due Aug. 1. Those will be paid off, he said, but the Treasury probably will offer another certificate immediately, possibly expanded to $2,000,000,000 if additional cash is needed at that time.

Mr. Morgenthau told a press conference no other financing operations are contemplated before the next war loan drive, with the exception of the regular 90-day Treasury bill operations, now being issued at the rate of $1,000,000,000 weekly.

Treasury bills presently outstanding approximate $11,500,000,000, with roughly $800,000,000 falling due each week. That gives the Treasury $200,000,000 in new money each week, but Daniel W. Bell, Treasury Undersecretary, said the amount maturing will increase to $900,000,000 July 21 and on Sept. 16, the maturities will equal the issues.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
Home Owners Loan			
11 3s 52-44	102.2	102.2	102.2
New York City Bonds			
42 3s 80	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleg 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
46 Alleg 5s 49	94½	94¼	94½
5 Alleg 5s 50	83½	83½	83½
5 Alleg inc 5s 50	79½	79	79½
4 Allis Ch 4s 52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
22 Am & F P 5s 2030	89½	88¾	88¾
7 Am I G C 5½s 49	104¼	104⅛	104¼
7 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109¼	109¼
180 Am T & T 3s 56	114¾	114½	114½
5 Am Tob 3s 62	104	104	104
15 Ang C N deb 67	72¾	72¾	72¾
8 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106¼	106¼
8 A T S F 4s 95	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 A C L 1st 4s 52	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
10 A C L clt 4s 52	85	84¾	84⅞
9 A C L 4½s 64	71	70¾	70¾
1 Atl Ref 3s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 B & O 1st m 48	75⅝	75½	75½
9 B & O 95 A	43⅜	43⅜	43½
14 B & O 95 C	48¼	47¾	47¾
8 B & O 2000	43¼	43	43
1 B & O 96 F	43	43	43
26 B & O cv 60	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
17 B & O 4s 48	73	72¾	73
20 B & O S W 50	58½	58⅛	58½
7 B & O2T C 4s 59	58⅛	58	58
5 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	131½	131	131½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 56	105	105	105
2 BostMe 4½s70	58	57½	57½
23 BostMe 4s60	85	85	85
1 BrkUG 5s50	94	94	94
18 BufR&P 57st	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
13 Can N 5s69Jly	[illegible]	107¾	107¾
6 Celan 3½s62	105¼	105	105¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Cen G 5s59C	17⅛	17⅛	17½
13 Cen G cn5s45	41¼	41	41¼
5 CenG 1st5s45	89	89	89
2 CenNYP 3¾s62	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 CenPac 5s60	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
18 Cen P 1st4s49	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
35 CRRNJ 5s87	37	36⅞	36⅞
7 Cer-td 5½s48	99¾	99½	99¾
13 C&O 3½s 96E	107¾	107¾	107¾
58 Chi&A 3s49	27¼	27	27⅛
5 CB&Q 5s71A	90⅝	90½	90½
18 CB&Q 4½s77	81½	81⅛	81¼
8 CB&Q g 4s58	97	96⅜	97
2 CB&Q 4sIll49	102	102	102
38 C&EI inc 97	44	43½	43¾
24 CGW 4½s2038	45	44½	45
134 CMSPP 5s75	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
1062 CMSPP 5s2000	13⅝	12½	13¼
10 CMSP 4½s89C	67	66⅞	67
21 CMSP g 4s89	64¾	64⅛	64¾
32 C&NW 5s2037	45	44⅝	45
25 C&NW 4¾s87	62	62	62
227 C&NW 4¾s49	12⅛	11⅝	12
108 CNW 4½s2037	46¼	45⅝	46¼
118 CRIP 4½s52A	36¼	35½	35⅝
85 CRIP 4½s60	11¼	11	11¼
168 CRI&P 4s88	54¼	53⅞	54¼
104 CRI&P 4s88r	52¼	52	52
342 CRIP r 4s34	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
22 ChUS 3¾s63	109¾	109⅝	109¾
5 Ch&WI 4s52	102½	102½	102½
49 CCCSL 4½s77	57¾	57⅛	57⅛
2 Cl UT 5s73	81½	81½	81½
5 Cl UT 4½s77	72¾	72¾	72¾
40 ColS 4½s80	46⅛	45½	45½
4 ColG 5s52May	102⅛	102	102⅛
27 Col G 5s 61	100¼	100	100⅛
1 ComEd 3½s58	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Con Ed 3½s48	106	106	106
2 Con Oil 3½s51	105½	105½	105½
3 CrucStl 3¼s55	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Del&H r4s43	70½	70¼	70½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 D&RG 4½s 36	41½	41½	41½
77 D&RG 4s36	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
92 DRGW 5s55a	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
76 D&RGW 5s78	34	33⅛	33¾
1 DuqLt 3½s65	110¼	110¼	110¼
44 Erie 4½s 2015	60	59½	60
4 Firest T R 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
10 Fla E C 5s 74	35	34¾	35
6 Gen Stl C 5½s 49	102⅜	101¾	101¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	108½	108½	108½
35 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	98⅛	98	98⅛
143 Gt Nor 4s 46G	104⅛	104	104
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
15 G M & O 4s 75	94½	94½	94½
17 Hud C 5s 62A	56	55½	56
10 M&M r 5s 57	59½	59½	59½
30 H&M inc 5s 57	29¾	29¼	29¾
4 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
26 I C 4s 52	62	62	62
49 I C 4s 53	60½	59⅞	60
35 I C r 4s 55	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
13 I C 4¾s 66	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
17 I C C S L 5s 63 A	57⅜	57	57⅜
2 I C C S L 4½s 63	53¾	53¾	53¾
155 Int G N 6s 52	18	17¾	17¾
31 Int GN1st 6s 52	47½	47¼	47¼
67 Int G N 5s 56 B	45¼	44¾	45
2 Int HE 6s 44	67	66½	67
6 Int Pap 5s 47	105⅛	105	105⅛
72 Int T&T 4½s 52	79	78¼	78¼
31 Int T&T 5s 55	82	81½	81½
24 K C Ft S 4s 36	79	78¾	79
82 K C South 5s 50	73¾	73½	73¾
7 Lac G 5½s 53	97	97	97
4 Leh VHT 5s 54	56½	56½	56½
1 Leh V 5s 2003	45	45	45
9 Leh V 4½s 2003	40	39¾	39¾
27 Leh V 4s 2003	36⅝	36½	36½
12 L Isl r 4s 49	103	103	103
26 Lou&A 5s 69	91½	91⅛	91½
4 L&N 4½s 2003	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 L&N 3¾s 2003	92	92	92
25 Manati S 4s 57	67¾	67½	67½
12 MSYSSM g5s38	29½	29¼	29¼
38 MSPSSM c4s38	29¼	29⅛	29¼
7 M-K-T 5s62A	58	57¾	58
12 M-K-T aj 5s67	31½	31½	31½
13 M-K-T 1st 4s90	53⅛	52½	53⅛
3 M-K-T 4s 62B	47	47	47
97 M P 5½s49	11¾	11⅜	11½
20 Mo P 5s65A	55	55	55
35 Mo P 5s 77F	55½	54¾	55
19 MoP 5s78G	55¼	54¾	54¾
12 MoP 5s80H	55½	55¼	55½
14 MoP 5s81	55¼	55	55
619 MoP g4s75	21½	21	21⅜
2 MoP 3[illegible]s38	98½	98½	98½
9 Mor&E 4½s55	45⅜	45½	45⅛
12 Mor&E 3½s 2000	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
3 NatDai 3¼s60	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
25 NatStl 3s65	104¼	104	104
2 NERR 4s45	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 NOPS 5s55B	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
24 NOTerm 4s53	95⅜	95	95¼
32 NYC r 5s 2013	63⅞	63¼	63½
117 NYC 4½s 2013A	57½	57⅛	57⅛
17 NYC cn4s98	62½	61½	61½
24 NYC cv3¼s52	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 NYCHR 3½s 97	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
24 NYChSL 5½s74	91½	91¼	91½
23 NYChSL 4½s78	79⅜	79¼	79¼
73 NYNHH 6s48	50¼	49½	50¼
19 NYNHH 4½s67	46	45½	46
1 NYNHH 4s55	43½	43⅛	43½
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
5 NYNH&H 5s 57	18	18	18
66 NYWB 4½s 64	18¾	18	18¼
1 Norf S 5s 2014	42½	42½	42½
32 Nor P 6s 2047	79½	79	79
16 Nor P 5s 2047 D	66½	66	66½
8 Nor P 4½s 2047	61½	61¼	61½
6 Nor P 4s 97	88¾	88⅛	88⅛
52 Nor P 3s 2047	55½	54½	55½
20 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109¼	109⅛	109¼
2 Otis 4½s 62	103	103	103
3 P G & E 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Pen P&L 4½s 74	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Pen RR g 5s 68	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pen RR 4½s 70	95⅜	95¼	95¼
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Pen RR 3¼s 52	98	97⅞	98
8 Pere M 4½s 80	74¼	74¼	74¼
27 PhRCI 6s 49	14⅜	14	14⅜
73 PhilPet 1¾s 51	108¼	108	108
8 PortlGE 4½s 60	97½	97¼	97½
6 Rdg 4½s 97A	91¾	91½	91¾
2 RepStl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
65 Rio GW 4s 39	80	79¼	79⅞
24 RioGW 4s 49	43	42¾	42¾
5 StLIMS4sRG 33	91½	91⅜	91⅜
165 StLSF 5s 50B	35¾	35¼	35⅛
165 StLSF 4½s 78	24¾	35	35
140 StLSF 4s 50A	33⅜	33	33⅛
5 StLSW rf5s 90	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
20 St LSW 2d 4s 89	80½	80½	80½
49 SeaAL c 6s 45	29½	29⅜	29⅜
29 SeaAL 6s 45 ct	28¼	28	28¼
24 SeaAL 4s 50 st	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
6 SeaAL 4s 50uns	47	47	47
17 SeaAL rf 4s 59	23½	23¼	23¼
2 SeaAL rf 4s 59ct	22	22	22
5 ShellU 2½s 54	100½	100½	100½
3 Soc Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 So Pac 4½s 68	64¼	64¼	64¼
14 SoPac 4½s 81	62½	62⅜	62½
28 So Pac 4½s 69	63	62⅝	63
7 SoPac rf4s55	85⅜	85	85⅜
8 CoPac clt4s49	86⅜	86½	86½
8 So Pac 3¾s46	99⅞	99¾	99¾
10 SoPac 4½s Or77	66	65⅝	66
10 SoPSFT 4s50	95½	95½	95⅛
2 SouRy 6½s56	100	100	100
2 SouRy g6s56	96½	96½	96½
9 SouRy cn5s94	104½	104¼	104½
10 SouRy g4s56	78½	78½	78½
5 TexCorp 3s65	106½	106½	106⅛
67 T&P 5s79C	85	83¾	85
20 ThAv 5s60	35¾	35½	35¾
5 UnOilCal 3s67	103½	103½	103½
2 UnPac 3½s71	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Un Drug 5s53	102⅞	102¾	102¾
4 UtahP&L 5s 44	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
40 Wab 4¼s91	46¼	46	46
13 Wab 4s81	58⅜	58¼	58⅝
46 Wab 4s71	97	96⅜	97
4 WarnerB 6s48	101½	101¼	101¼
23 W Sh 4s2361	56¼	55½	56¼
8 W Md 4s52	91	90¾	91
10 WPac 1st5s46	67	66¾	66⅞
21 WPac 5s 46asd	67	66⅝	67
17 WestUn 5s 51	98⅞	98	98⅞
17 WestUn 5s 60	94	94	94
7 West Un 4½s 50	99	99	99
17 Wheeli Stl 3½s [illegible]	91	9-	91
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	58	57¾	58
1 WisC 4s D36	23½	23½	23½
2 Young ST 4s 48	103	103	103
6 YoungST 3¼s 60	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Arg 4s 72 Feb	79½	79½	79½
8 Australia 5s 55	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10 Brazil 8s 41	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
8 Braz 6½s 26-57	44½	44½	44½
7 Braz 6½s 27-57	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 BuenA 4¾s 77	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	22¼	22¼	22¼
7 Chile 6s Jan 61a	22½	22⅜	22⅜
2 Colomb 3s 70	47¼	47¼	47¼
23 Denmk 6s42	65½	65⅛	65⅛
5 Denmk 4½s62	54	54	54
34 Mex10 4sasd45	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
5 Pernamb 7s 47	26	26	26
22 Peru 1st 6s 60	20¼	20	20¼
34 Peru 2d 6s 61	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Queensld 6s 47	96½	96½	96½
14 Rio de J 8s 46	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
4 Rio de J 6½s 53	27½	27½	27½
4 Ur aj 3¾s 4s 4⅛s 79	68⅝	67¾	67¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 7,628,000, previous day 5,930,000, week ago 6,088,000, year ago 7,495,600, two years ago 5,000,750, Jan. 1 to date 1,985,726,300, year ago 1,100,641,700, two years ago 1,101,382,-323.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company — Rate — Period — Payable — Hdrs of Record

Am Cities P&L Corps $3 cv Cl A opt div series of 1928
Do $2.75 Cl A opt div 37½c .. 8- 2 7-12
series of 1936 34⅜c .. 10- 1 9-11
Canadian Int Inv Tt Ltd. 5 pf 50c .. 9- 1 8- 2
Central States Elec Co—7 pf
Do 7 pf "A" 43¾c .. 6-30 6-15
Do 6 pf "B" 0.10937 .. 6-30 6-16
Do 6 pf "B" 37½c .. 6-30 6-15
Do 6 pf "C" 0.09375 .. 6-30 6-15
Goulds Pumps, Inc—7 pf 0.09375 .. 6-30 6-15
$1.75 .. 7- 6 6-23
Group Corp—6 pf 75c .. 7- 1 6-23

Extra

Scruggs-Vand-Bar. Inc 25c .. 7-15 ....

Increased

Cdn Gen Inv. Ltd—reg 15c Q 7-15 6-30

Interim

Carreras, Ltd—Amer dep rec for Cl A ord reg 25½c .. 6-25 5-25
Do Amer dep rec for Cl B ord reg 3c .. 6-25 5-25

Resumed

Churngold Corp 50c .. 7-15 6-30

Regular

Aero Sup Mfg Co Inc B 10c .. 7-10 6-30
Amer Thermos B 50c Q 8- 2 7-20
Brink's Inc $1.25 Q 6-28 6-10
Brit Col Tel Co 1st pf $1.50 Q 7- 1 6-16
Do 6 2d pf $1.50 Q 8- 1 6-17
Brush - Moore Newsp Inc 6 pf $1.50 Q 7- 1 6-30
Calif Wat&Tel Co 6 pf 37½c Q 7- 1 6-19
Coca-Cola Bot Co of St Louis
Cohen (Dan) Co 25c .. 7-20 7-10
Dom Tar & Chem pf 25c Q 7- 1 6-23
Pafnir Bearing Co $1.37½ Q 8- 2 7- 2
Frick Co $1 Q 6-30 6-16
Do 6 pf $1.50 Q 7- 1 6-18
Gen Gas & El Corp pr pf 75c Q 7- 1 6-18
$5
Goodyear T&R $1.25 Q ....
Do cum conv pf 50c .. 9-15 8-14
Gort-Pew Fish Co Ltd $1.25 Q 9-15 8-14
Great Lakes Pow Co Ltd 75c Q 7- 1 6-23
7 pf
Hotels Statler Inc 6 $1.75 Q 7-14 6-30
Kans Pr & Light 4½ cum pf 75c S 7- 1 6-25
Laundrs Frary&Clark 112½ Q 7- 1 6-19
Lib Loan Corp Cl A 37½c Q 6-30 6-18
Do Cl B 7½c Q 7- 1 6-19
Do $3.50 pf 7½c Q 7- 1 6-10
Menotomy Trust Co (Arlington, Mass) 87½c Q 8- 1 7-21
Montreal LH&P Cons 75c Q 7- 1 6-15
Natl Biscuit 38c Q 7-31 6-30
do pf 30c .. 10-15 9-10
Natl Funding Corp $1.75 Q 8-31 8-13
do "B" 35c Q 7-20 6-30
Northern Illinois Corp 35c Q 7-20 6-30
do $1.50 con pf 25c .. 8- 2 7-15
Norma-Hoffman Brgs 37½c Q 8- 2 7-15
Oliver Untd Filtrs Inc 15c .. 6-30 6-23
Quebec Power 50c Q 8- 2 7-13
Rike-Kumler C 25c Q 8-25 7-23
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc 6 1st pf 75c .. 7-15 6-30
do 7 2d pf $3 S 7- 1 6-21
do 3 pf $3.50 S 7- 1 6-21
do $1.75 S 7- 1 6-25
Stanley Works (The) 25c .. 7-15
do 50c .. 6-30 6-18
Tenn Ala & Ga Ry 5 Q 8-16 7-30
Travelers Ins Co 25c .. 6-30 6-19
$4 Q 7- 1 6-21

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat					
Chicago		1.45	1.44¼	1.44⅞	1.44¾
Minneapolis		1.37⅝	1.36⅞	1.37¼	1.37½
Kansas City		1.36¾	1.35⅝	1.36⅜	1.36⅜
Winnipeg		1.01	.99⅞	1.01	.99¾
Sept. wheat					
Chicago		1.45⅜	1.44⅜	1.45¼	1.45⅛
Minneapolis		1.38¼	1.37⅛	1.38¼	1.37⅞
Kansas City		1.38⅛	1.37	1.38	1.37¾
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.47	1.46¼	1.46⅞	1.46⅞
Minneapolis		1.40	1.39½	1.40	1.39⅝
Kansas City		1.39⅝	1.38½	1.39⅝	1.93¼
Winnipeg		1.03⅛	1.02	1.03	1.01½
July oats					
Chicago		.69¼	.68½	.68⅞	.68⅝
Minneapolis		.64⅞	.64¼	.64⅝	.64¼
Winnipeg		.....	......	51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
July	.98¼	1.00⅛	.98	1.00	.98¼
Sept.	1.00⅝	1.02⅛	.99¾	1.01⅞	1.00⅛
Dec.	1.03⅝	1.04⅞	1.02¾	1.04⅝	1.03

Cotton

July	20.48	20.54	20.46	20.52	20.50
October	19.98	20.05	19.98	20.05	20.00
December	19.29	19.86	19.79	19.85	10.8
March	19.59	19.67	19.59	19.65	19.61
May	19.45	19.53	19.45	19.52	19.45

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Panhandle Pipe Line Offering

NEW YORK—A banking group comprised of 18 members headed by Glore, Forgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and The First Boston Corporation, is making public offering of a new issue of $10,000,000 ten year 3¾ per cent debentures of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, due June 15, 1953, which are being offered at a price of 101.

B. & M. Seeks Road's Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston and Maine Railroads has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) for authority to acquire control of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation through the purchase of outstanding stock at $110 a share. The line extends 15 miles from Nashua, N. H., to Lowell, Mass.

Current Business Statistics

June 28, 1943

		—Latest Week—	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jun 18	§§140.5	§§138.1	127.6
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jun 18	2017	1956	1834
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jun 18	3966	3988	3721
Electric power, mil. kwh.	Jun 18	4098	4040	3434
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jul 3	90.3	97.6	95.8
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jun 18	868	854	845
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jun 18	148	150	116
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jun 23	5008	4886	3550
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bil.	Jun 23	4049	3707	3381
Federal reserve banks:¶				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jun 23	7194	7088	2 98
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. d	Jun 23	1300	1630	2650
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jun 16	5625	5637	6546
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jun 16	32787	32061	26058
Investments, mil. dol.	Jun 16	37316	37218	20901
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jun 25	⅜	⅜	½@⅜
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jun 25	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p	Jun 25	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jun 25	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jun 25	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jun 23	17154	17189	12231
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.‖	Jun 25	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	Jun 17	78	54	180
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jun 21	22387	22407	22735
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Jun 26	76.8	76.2	60.4
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Jun 19	*1.85	*1.86	2.00
Stock averages, dol.‖	Jun 26	51.7	50.5	35.1
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jun 26	4672	4966	1412
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 1	Jun 19	§§103.5	§§104.0	98.1
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jun 19	§§127.0	§§127.6	104.5
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jun 19	109.0	110.9	98.4
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 10	Jun 25	176.6	176.3	167.1
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 10	Jun 25	162.9	162.9	163.3
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 10	Jun 25		210.5	177.0
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun 25	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 1⅟ staple, $ per lb.††	Jun 25	.211	.211	.190
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb.**	Jun 25	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jun 25	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per ll	Jun 25	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu	Jun 25	1.360	1.364	1.098
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun 25	‡‡1.370	‡‡1.355	‡‡1.192

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. ‖Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Davis May End Every Barrier To Full Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—Food Administrator Chester C. Davis is expected to announce soon the general outline of an "all-out" food production program for 1944 removing virtually all acreage and marketing restrictions, even perhaps abolishing AAA allotments.

The program will call for a record of about 380,000,000 acres for cultivated food, feed, fiber, and tobacco crops. This compared with 350,000,000 acres used for such crops in 1942. Accurate figures of this year's crop acreage are not yet available, but they may not be far different than last year, due to unfavorable weather conditions and labor shortages during the past planting season.

Wheat Acreage Increase

Wheat, which a year ago was looked upon as a surplus crop, will come in for the largest increase in acreage, because supplies have declined rather sharply under the impact of a livestock feeding program which required use of extra heavy amounts of the bread grain.

The 1944 goal for wheat is expected to be between 65,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres compared with about 52,000,000 seeded for this year's crop.

Increases are planned for such other protein and vegetable oil crops as dry beans and peas, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, and such direct crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, and vegetables for both fresh markets and processing, and corn and other livestock feed crops.

Definite acreage goals for these crops will be announced after food officials have obtained a more definite line on this year's production prospects.

Decreases in goals for cotton, tobacco, and sugar beets and sugar cane are under consideration.

The program will seek to bring livestock production more nearly in line with the feed supply. In view of the fact that food is limited, emphasis will ge given to types of livestock that will yield the largest returns of critical food nutrients for the feed and labor involved.

May Abandon AAA Plan

Such emphasis would involve increased milk production, the maintenance of egg production, the maintenance of sufficient numbers of beef cattle and sheep to utilize ranges, other pastures and roughage resources, and a reduction in numbers of highly finished beef animals and hogs to a level necessary to balance potential feed supplies.

Although no final decision has yet been made, the Food Administration is thinking strongly in terms of abandoning the AAA acreage allotment plan of dividing national planting goals among farmers. The AAA allotment system is considered too rigid to permit the most efficient and effective distribution of national goals. Under the AAA Act, increases or decreases must be uniform for all farmers. This does not permit adjustment to areas of most efficient production.

The allotments may be replaced by goals. Goals would be established for each farm in terms of crops best suited to their production resources.

The WFA would depend largely on crop support prices, production credit, Material grants and subsidies to secure complance with goals.

The WFA is giving thought to the lifting of all acreage and marketing quota restrictions on cotton.

OPA Considers Cut In Down Payment Of Rented Realty

WASHINGTON (AP)—Paul A. Porter, rent control administrator, told a House committee consideration was being given by the Office of Price Administration to a reduction in the down payment required for sale of rented property in rent control areas.

In view of the passing of the high tide of in-migration into defense areas, Mr. Porter testified it was probable that a reduction of the present 33⅓ per cent down required to 20 per cent would not unduly upset the stabilization program.

Mr. Porter agreed that the existing 33⅓ down-payment requirement "cut across" standards of other government agencies, mentioning specifically the Home Owners Loan Corporation's standard of 10 per cent, but he contended the OPA practice as necessary to prevent evasion of rent control.

(The Rent Control Administration was created to prevent inflationary rents in crowded defense areas.)

Army-Navy 'E' Awards Granted 24 More Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced the Army-Navy "E" production award has been granted to 21 industrial plants for outstanding performance on war contracts. Among them were:

F. W. Berk & Company, Inc., Wood Ridge, N. J., plant; Hercules Powder Company, New Jersey Powder Company, Belvidere, N. J.; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, meter division, Newark; Slumber Products Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Maurer, Inc., 24th Street plant, New York City; A. C. Gilbert Company, New Haven, Conn.; American Thread Company, Merrick Mills, Holyoke, Mass., and American Thread Company, Dalton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

Advertising to Aid Sales Not Favored

By the Associated Press

Washington

The War Production Board has proposed that large merchants voluntarily switch part of their advertising from price appeals and sales promotion to an institutional basis as part of the program to reduce the volume of unnecessary consumer purchases.

A. D. Whiteside, chief of WPB's office of civilian requirements, said the suggestion was laid before retailers' representatives at a recent meeting in New York, but emphasized that his agency had no idea of cutting the volume of advertising or of applying compulsory controls.

Merchandising executives at the session approved the idea, it was said.

Congress Decides To Allow Inflation, Researcher Asserts

CHICAGO (AP)—Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, contended June 27 on the University of Chicago round table radiocast that Congress has decided to permit inflation.

"Everyone knows," he said, "that runaway inflation would eventually destroy the nation. But Congress is gambling that inflation can be kept from running away. We are apt to forget that a degree of inflation benefits many economic groups."

He made the statement in reply to an assertion by Milton Friedman of the National Bureau of Economic Research that Congress, while rejecting subsidies in connection with price roll backs, had failed to provide a substitute for subsidies.

Mr. Cherne said subsidies were merely stop-gaps designed to hold off inflation for one or two months, or affect price levels by one or two points.

George Stigler, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, asserted that the proposed subsidy program was inflationary in itself.

"Subsidies and inflation are not alternatives, since subsidies themselves tend to increase prices in general," he contended. "If we roll back the price of cheese by paying a subsidy to cheese producers, we simply put this amount back into the money stream to be used in bidding up other prices."

Ample Rubber By End of '43, States Jones

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—America's $700,000,000 rubber industry by the end of this year will be capable of meeting all essential civilian as well as military requirements, Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones said today.

Manufacturing capacity of the 40 plants throughout the country by December will be in excess of 800,000 tons a year "which is more than we have ever used and sufficient for our essential purposes," Mr. Jones declared in an address prepared for a "Made in America Rubber" luncheon at Houston, Texas. Telephoned from Washington, his address was broadcast over a Texas state network.

Reporting on his pre-war stockpiling program, Mr. Jones declared:

"About this time in 1940, 18 months before we were drawn into the war, your Government began protecting our rubber supply. In July, 1940, President Roosevelt asked the RFC to build up a stockpile of rubber. Between that time and the capture of the Dutch East Indies by the Japanese, we bought every pound of rubber we could possibly get.

"As a result, when we entered the war, we had accumulated the largest rubber stockpile the world has ever known. We have drawn upon that stockpile for all our essential needs, as well as for those of the United Nations, and we still have several hundred thousand tons. We have been stimulating the production of natural rubber in South and Central America and in Africa by every means possible."

Of the synthetic program, the commerce secretary said: "The task has not been an easy one. Those in charge of the program have had to overcome not only such problems as shortages of material and manpower, but also the confusion created by critics who sought—not always unselfishly—to question means and methods, without knowledge of all the facts.

"Now that the storm of words has subsided and Government, together with industry, has been allowed time to do the necessary work, we have what we set out to get when forced into the war—a completely integrated rubber industry."

Jones paid high tribute to Rubber Director William Jeffers, asserting: "His insistence and determination that construction materials be made available, that all phases of the program be thoroughly checked, and that speed be the watchword, have been responsible for the early completion of the plants. He drove the program through."

Report Finds Public Interest In Economic Issues Gaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—A steady upsurge of popular interest in economic issues has taken place in this country during the war years, according to the 1942 annual report of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation made public by Harold S. Sloan, director, here today.

The foundation, which has made grants of $1,596,999 to schools and colleges for mass economic education in the past five years, reported a 400 per cent increase in response to its programs dealing largely with wartime problems through pamphlets, radio, records and motion pictures. These, it added, reach one out of every three families in the United States, as against one out of 15 five years ago.

"High taxes, rationing and other unwonted encroachments on people's control of their personal finances have apparently brought to millions a new sense of their stake in national economic policies," Mr. Sloan said. "They may not have the time or the inclination to read books, but they increasingly welcome pamphlets, brief films and radio discussions that clarify current issues.

Forums Reach Millions

"From the projects we aid in different parts of the country comes the same story. The broadcasts of the University of Chicago Round-Table on national and world affairs, which before the war had a listening audience of about 2,000,000 today attract some 10,000,000 weekly. Pamphlets popularizing current economic research issued by the Public Affairs Committee of New York sold over a million copies last year, as against half as many in 1939. Motion pictures on social and economic topics distributed in many states by the New York University Film Library have doubled their bookings in a single year.

"These are the media through which scholarship research and authoritative opinion are reaching the people. Unlike other sciences, economics is not of much use unless it does reach the populace in terms that can be readily understood and remembered. Modern means of communication are making this possible to an ever increasing extent."

Mr. Sloan reported a wide demand by men in uniform for Public Affairs pamphlets discussing postwar problems. In addition, the foundation is sponsoring an Institute of Postwar Reconstruction at New York University, participated in by such diverse organizations as the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the American Association of University Women and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"Construction of postwar economic reconstruction must go hand in hand with the war effort," Mr. Sloan declared, "and, like the war effort, it is a matter of vital public concern. Many organizations, private and public, are directing their attention in one way or another to the critical questions that will arise when hostilities cease. The Institute at New York University is the first systematic and comprehensive plan for public instruction and participation in the postwar plans that are being developed."

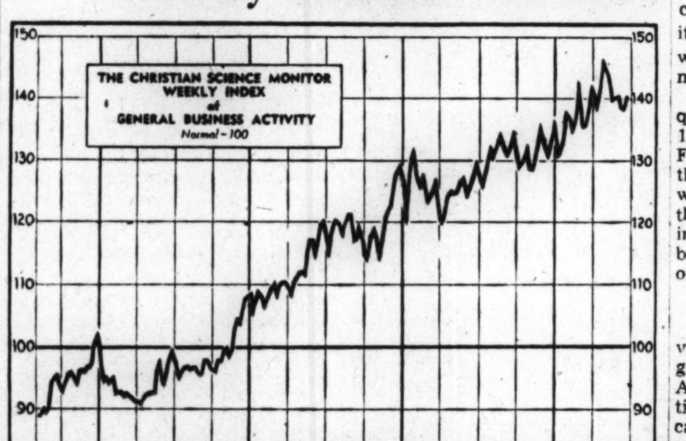
Aiding Better Diet

The Foundation is also sponsoring an experiment to discover whether school lessons for children on ways of obtaining better diet, houses and clothes will help lower-incomed families to help themselves. Three such experiments in applied economics are now on in rural schools of Kentucky, Florida and Vermont under the guidance of three state universities, Mr. Sloan reported.

"So promising are the first efforts at this sort of teaching in the country schools of Kentucky, Florida and Vermont that a large national organization is now studying the work with a view to its application to public schools generally," he continued. "The American Association of Teachers Colleges, representing 187 teacher-training institutions from coast to coast, has designated five member colleges to make a survey of these experiments during 1943 and to try out similar projects in their own practice schools. They will then try to determine whether this sort of teaching should be a standard part of teacher training."

Mr. Sloan also announced the addition of three new members to the Foundation's board of trustees—Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; George Whitney, of J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc., and Frederick H. Wood, of the law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine and Wood. John L. Pratt and Harry E. Ward, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company are continuing as members of the board.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Records Advance



An advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended June 19 to 140.5 (prel.) from 138.1 for the previous week. This compared with 127.6 for the week ended June 20, last year.

Gains were shown in the three components. Bank debits outside New York City scored the sharpest rise, rebounding sharply over the mid-month and hitting the best level since early in May. The gain was sharper than usual for the week and the adjusted figure turned upward.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings countered a seasonal decline with a further advance and electric power production continued to new record breaking levels, surpassing seasonal expectations.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*June 19 1943	June 12 1943	June 20, 1942
Combined index	140.5	138.1	127.6
Bk debits outside NYC	163.6	150.6	142.2
Elec power production	130.8	129.6	116.2
Misc. carloadings	127.1	125.1	124.5

*Preliminary.

Phillips Petroleum Redeems Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co. today called for redemption $7,500,000 of its outstanding 1¾ per cent debentures at par and interest plus a premium of 2 per cent.

After this redemption $7,400,000 will remain outstanding of an original issue of $20,000,000. As of June 15 approximately $4,951,500 had been converted into common stock. Holders of the called bonds may convert their holdings into common any time prior to July 31, the company said.

Burlington Unit Applies For Helicopter Service

CHICAGO (AP)—Application for authority to operate 6,380 route-miles of helicopter or similar aircraft service, has been filed in Washington by the Burlington Transportation Service, I. B. James, President, announced.

Burlington, Mr. James said, contemplates serving 12 western states with planes co-ordinated with its trucks and bus operations. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

The application purposes to serve California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

WPB Says Critical Pulp Shortage Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—The paper and paperboard industry faces a critical pulp shortage, the War Production Board (WPB) reported, with "no prospect of being able to obtain a supply of wood pulp sufficient to meet current consuming demands."

Deliveries of pulp wood are running 26 per cent behind 1942, while supplies at paper mills are declining at the rate of 34,000 tons a month, WPB reported.

Consumers were asked to restrict their use of pulp, particularly of the scarcer grades, to the production of essential paper and paperboard items, and to make increased use of waste papers and other secondary fibers.

Renewal of War Damage Policies by July 1 Urged

By the Associated Press

Property owners are advised by Joseph Earl Perry, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, to renew war damage insurance policies before July 1.

He said in a statement last night that the possibility of bombing raids seemed remote, but that it was only prudent to take precautions for another year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market shot up precipitately last week. In four days it made up the losses of three weeks, actually leaving a few minor gaps in the up-side.

This gain was made on inconsequential volume, which passed the 1,000,000-share market only on Friday when the biggest jump of the week occurred; in fact the week's volume was the smallest this year. Volume was smaller than in the rising market of early May, but also than in the falling market of early June.

Will Precedent Rule

Explanations of the rise were varied. One was that the market generally goes up in July and August anyway, so this rise anticipates it. Incidentally, this rise came along on the five-year anniversary of the surprise bull market of June, 1938.

But Congress' unprecedented over-riding of the Administration, on the Smith-Connally bill and on the matter of subsidies and food czar, offered a more likely explanation. It is obvious not only that Congress far more adequately represents public opinion than does the Administration, but that its strength is rising, that it is conservative, and that this means further substantial curbs to the New Deal—and nearly anything that weakens the now archaic New Deal is good for stocks. The fact that Congress won the first of the current showdowns, on the Smith-Connally bill, indicates that it may win the subsequent showdowns now impending on food subsidies and a food czar.

The market had good leadership, including such stocks as Can, du Pont, and Chrysler. Farm equipment and mail order shares were strong in anticipation of more prosperity for the farmers as their industry becomes more and more critical and needs more and more financial encouragement, which Congress seems likely to give it.

Rails Do Not "Confirm"

On the other hand rails lagged and the rail averages failed to "confirm" the industrials, and coppers and oils lagged. OPA policies are wreaking the same damage to copper and zinc production as they have done to food production and shares may be reflecting this.

There was still considerable switching from war to postwar stocks, by those who felt they could distinguish which is which.

Corn trading was stopped at round $1.05 as the War Food Administration laid its hands on the available elevator corn in a belated effort to rectify some of the distortion in the corn market produced by OPA, but wheat and other grains rose briskly on the move. The amount taken, however, was only about 20,000,000 bushels, or a drop in the bucket.

Most of the corn is held on the farm for feeding livestock by OPA price policies and OPA currently wants to have the War Food Administration requisition it from the farmers, or at least the "surplus." WFA wonders how it could decide which farmers had how much surplus and at what price it should be requisitioned and how it would affect the elections. Meantime corn refining is the latest industry to start shutting down as a result of OPA policies, following on the heels of the small packers, the small canners, and the small retailers.

The Treasury Offering

The Treasury's offering of a four-year 1½ per cent note was about in line with market expectations. There has been a bit of a hole in Treasury maturities in 1947, when only $700,000,000 falls due, while over $6,000,000,000 a year falls due in 1946, 1948, and 1949.

Cotton Exchange seats have been leaping in price. In February one sold for $2,950. One went last week for $6,800. This is the highest since 1939. Cotton futures are among the few commodity futures still traded. Expectation is now that trading will continue for the duration.

There was a brief scare last year when OPA threatened to stick a Harvard Law School-trained finger into the system of cotton distribution, and cotton Senators sporadically threaten the market but there is at present no scarcity of cotton, due chiefly to the fact that the textile mills are the bottleneck and not the crop, since they are running at capacity and losing manpower.

War damage insurance expires July 1 and renewals are being accepted. War Damage Corporation won't reduce the rate. It collected $130,000,000 of premiums last year on $122,000,000,000 of protection and paid out nothing, which is a nice kind of insurance business to be in, but mortgagors are reluctant to re-insure at the same rate and so lending agencies are worried.

Furniture Business Well Below 1942

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Manpower and materials shortages continue to cause substantial minus signs in furniture industry indices, Seidman & Seidman, accountants to the industry, reported in a monthly survey.

The trend is steadily downward, the report said, in orders, shipments, production and employment, adding that little business is being accepted by manufacturers "for the simple reason that they cannot add to their bulging order books under present conditions."

Because of material and labor shortages, the firm said, the furniture markets now in progress "are markets in name only."

The survey showed May shipments down 6 per cent from April and 19 per cent under May, 1942. The volume of unshipped business was still 80 per cent greater than at the end of May, 1942, while employment rolls last month dipped 20 per cent from a year ago.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1000	Acme Wire (½g)	22	22	22
200	Aero Sup B (.30g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Airc Access (¼e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
900	Air-WayElAp(.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	109	108*	108¾
50	Allied Prod (2)	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Alum Ltd (h5a)	99¾	99¾	99¾
400	Alum Co Am (2g)	114½	114	114½
100	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
70	Am Book (½g)	29¾	29	29¾
1000	Am Capital B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	26	26	26
50	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	89½	89½	89½
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am C P&LA(⅜g)	36	35¾	36
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2¼	2¼
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	47⅛	46	46
1200	Am & Fgn P war	2	1⅞	2
300	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	17	17	17
1000	Am Gas & El	27½	27	27½
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27¾	27⅝	27¾
2300	Am Light & T (1.20)	17¼	17	17¼
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26½	26½	26½
100	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Meter (½g)	22½	22½	22½
1200	Am Republics (.10g)	10¾	10¼	10½
700	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	100	99	100
700	Am Superpow pf	14	13¼	14
500	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4⅝	4¾
90	Appal El P pf (4½)	105⅝	105½	105⅝
700	Ark Nat Gas	5	4⅞	4⅞
4500	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	4⅞	5
200	Arc Equip (.70g)	20⅝	20½	20½
2400	Altnatic C Fish (¼g)	5⅝	5¼	5½
50	Atl Cst L Co (½g)	35	35	35
100	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8¼	8	8
700	Atlas Ply (.60g)	23¾	23	23¼
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Avery&Sons (½e)	9	9	9
90	Axton-Fish A	98	93	93
700	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	23¾	23¾	23⅝
450	Bold Loco pf (2.10)	37	36⅝	36⅝
700	Bold Loco war	6⅛	5¾	6
500	Barium Sta Stl	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Basic Refract (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1700	Beech Airc (1e)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
100	Bellanca Airc	3½	3½	3½
800	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
100	Birds S Pdy (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Bliss (EW) (2)	14¾	14½	14¾
1400	Blue Ridge	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Blumenthal (S)	13½	13½	13½
300	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1	1	1
400	Braz Tr L&P	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
100	Breeze Corp	11	11	11
700	Brewst Aero	5¾	5⅜	5¾
100	Bridgpt Mach	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Brill A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Brill pf	71¾	70½	71¾
200	Brown-F Dist	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	BrownFDispf (1½k)	104	104	104
300	Buckeye PL (.60g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6800	Buf N&EP pf	16⅛	15¾	15⅞
400	Buf N&FP 5 pf	97	94½	97
5900	Burry Biscuit	3¼	3	3¼
100	Cal El Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
17800	Callite Tung (.20g)	4⅞	4	4⅞
800	Can Marconi (.04g)	2½	2¼	2¼
600	Carrier Corp	17½	17⅜	17½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cen Hud G & E (.51g)	9½	9½	9½
110	CenNYPow pf (5)	96½	94	96
500	Cessna Airc (1e)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
350	Childs pf	16⅝	15½	15½
2800	Cities Service	16⅛	15¾	15
550	Cit Svc pf	91½	90	91½
300	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	8	8
500	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cleve El Illum (1g)	32⅝	31¾	31¾
1100	Cleve Tract (¾g)	15¾	14¾	14¾
100	Clinch Coal (½g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Club Al Uten	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Colon Develop	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
600	Colonial Airl	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
100	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Colts P F Arm (1½g)	51	51	51
180	Colum G & E pf (5)	50¾	50½	50¾
2000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Compo ShMvtc (.30g)	10½	10½	10½
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
10	Con G&E Bal pf B	118½	118½	118½
40	Con G&E Bal pf C	108	108	108
1200	Cons Gas Ut	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
125	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	38⅜	37¾	38⅜
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	10	10	10
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	10	10	10
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	94¼	94¼	94¼
800	Cont Roll & Stl	12⅝	12	12⅝
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Copper Range (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Cosden Petro	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
900	Creole Pet	23	22½	23
200	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
3200	Croft Brewing	⅝	½	⅝
100	Crowley Milner	3½	3½	3½
200	Crown C Pet	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	Crown C Int A	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
200	Crystal Oil Ref	½	½	½
200	Darby Pet	17¼	17	17¼
1000	Cuban Atl Sug	21¼	21	21
50	Crystal Oil R pf	12½	12½	12½
150	Dayton Rub	19	19	19
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	31	31	31
200	Derby Oil	3½	3½	3½
320	Derby Oil pf (4k)	77	77	77
200	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3¾	3⅜	3¾
300	Det Stl Prod (½g)	18	18	18
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12*	12⅛	12⅛
450	East G & Fopf	35	34	34½
200	East G&Fprpf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
475	East Sta pf A	27¾	27	27½
1650	East Sta pf B	27¾	26¾	27½
230	East Sug As pf	40½	40	40½
20300	El Bond & Sh	8	7⅝	8
2000	El Bond & Sh pf	68¼	67½	67¾
500	ElBo&Sh $5 pf (5)	63½	63	63
150	El P&L 2 pfA	30	30	30
500	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Emsco D&Eq (¼g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1500	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
300	EyuityCp$3pf(1½k)	31½	31⅜	31½
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	9	9
100	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Falstaff Brew (.60)	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Pansteel Met (¼e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	67	67	67
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	20	20	20
100	Ford M Fran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ford M Ltd (.107e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Found Ind Eng	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Froedt G&M (.80)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	41	40½	40½
10	GatineauPw pf(h5)	80	80	80
400	Gen Firepfg	16	15⅝	16
800	Gen Share	2	2	2
130	Gen Share pf (6d)	73	72¾	73
500	Glen Ald Cal (.80g)	17	18½	17
300	Gray Mfg	7¼	7⅛	7¼
700	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
3700	Gulf Oil (1)	47	46¼	46½
400	Hall Lamp (.20g)	5⅝	5½	5½
450	Hammer Pap (½g)	24	23½	24
700	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Harvard Brew (.05g)	2	2	2
200	Hearn D Strs	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
40	Hearn D St pf	43¾	43	43¾
200	Hecla Min (½g)	7	7	7
300	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23	23	23
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9	8¾	8¾
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	72⅜	72¼	72¼
200	Hum-Ross F (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Haussman-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Huyler's pf (2k)	19½	19½	19½
100	Hygrade Fd(.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Ill Iowa Pow	4	4	4
800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8	7¾	8
500	Ill Iowa Pw pf(1¼k)	37⅜	36¾	37⅜
100	Ill Zinc .65g	15	15	15
200	Imp Oil Ltd(h½)	12½	12½	12½
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg(h½)	12½	12⅜	12½
110	Ind Svc 6% pf	32	31	32
60	Ind Svc 7% pf	35½	34	34
50	Indus Finan pf	21	20¾	20¾
300	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	83½	82½	83
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	16	16	16
800	Int Hyd-El pf	9	8¾	9
400	Int Indust	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
2600	Int Petrol (h1)	17	16⅞	17
200	Int Prod (g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Int S Raz B	1	1	1
300	Int Util A	10½	10½	10½
1200	Nnt Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Int Util pf	19	18½	19
80	Int Util prpf(3½)	41¼	41¼	41¼
300	Int Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	17¾	17½	17½
100	Irving Air Ch	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Ital Superpow A	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Jacobs (F L)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700	Jeannette Gla	2½	2½	2½
800	Kingston Prod	4	4	4
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Klein (DE) (½g)	14½	14½	14½
2100	Kopper Co pf (6)	96¼	95¾	96
100	Krueger Brew (.20g)	6½	6½	6½
90	Lack RR NJ	35½	35	35
600	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
200	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
600	Line Material (½e)	12⅜	11¾	12⅜
1300	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8½	8¾
700	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5000	Long Is L pf	42	42	42
325	Long Is L pf B	39	38	39
100	Loudon Pack St	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Louis L & E (20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Manati Sug war	2½	2½	2½
100	Mapes Cons (2)	34	34	34
600	Mass Util Asso	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Massey-Harris	8¼	8	8
400	McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	McWill Dredg (½g)	12¾	12⅛	12⅞
25	Mer-C&SpfA (3¼k)	102½	102½	102½
200	Merritt-C & S	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1400	Mesabi Iron (21b)	2	2	2
100	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1700	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
800	Mid West Corp (.20g)	8½	8½	8½
20	Midvale (1g)	29	29	29
50	Minn Min & M (1.20)	56½	56½	56½
600	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12	11¾	12
2200	Molybdenum (¼g)	11¼	11	11¼
1600	Monogram Pict	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mount Prod	½	½	½
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	17	17	17
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.60g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
200	Muskeg PRing (.45g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Muskegon (¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
17300	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nat City Lines (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Nat Cont (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
80	Nat P&L pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
300	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nat Un Rad	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Nebr Pow pf (7)	110	110	110
25	New Eng Pow Asso	4¼	4¼	4¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
35	N E P A 6% pf (3k)	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
100	N Y Marchand (.30g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	N Y P&L $6 pf (6)	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	NYSta E&Gpf(5.10)	109	109	109
24300	Niag Hud Pow	3⅜	3	3¼
1375	Niag Hud 1 pf	81	77	79
130	Niag Hud 2 pf	72	65	66
5000	Niag Hud A war	3-64	3-64	3-64
300	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
400	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅝	10½	10½
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	Nor Am L & P pf	68¾	67½	67½
330	Nor Am Ray A (1g)	30	29¾	30
100	Nor Am Ray B (1g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	110	110	110
300	Nor Sta Pw A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Ogden Corp (¼g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	114½	114½	114½
300	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	54	54	54
600	Overseas Sec (.30g)	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34¼	34¼	34¼
2100	Pantepec Oil Ven	6⅜	6¼	6¼
200	Prkrsbrg R&R (½g)	17½	17½	17½
1600	Penroad (¼e)	4½	4¼	4½
900	Pa-Cent Airl	15¼	15	15⅛
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99	98½	98½
500	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
200	Phila Co (.45g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1600	Phoenix Sec	21⅞	21¾	21¾
2200	Pierce Govern	13⅛	13	13⅛
300	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
440	Pitts & Lake E	62	60½	61½
100	Pitts Metallu	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Premier Gld	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Prosperity Co B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	73	73	73
100	Pug Sd P & T	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Pyrene	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2300	RKO opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Raym Conc	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
200	Raytheon Mfg	12⅞	12	12⅞
100	Reed Rol Bit	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
900	Republic Avia	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Rheem Mfg	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Rice Stix D Gds	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Richmond Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3	3	3
1400	Ryan Aero (.50e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.20)	5	5⅞	5⅞
3000	St Regis Pap	4	3¾	3¾
25	St Regis Pap pf	130	130	130
2800	Salt Dome Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛
1000	Schulte (D A)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Scovill Mfg (1g)	29	29	29
600	Scullin Stl (1g)	12¾	12½	12¾
300	Seeman Bros (3)	36½	36	36½
1300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	SeiberlingRub (½g)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
50	Selby Shoe (.80g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
600	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3½	3½
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	119¾	118¾	119¾
20	Silex (1)	13½	13½	13½
800	Sonotone (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Soss Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	So Coast	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	So C Ed B pf	31	31	31
200	So C Ed C pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Southl Royal (.40)	10	10	10
2600	Spencer Shoe	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	StandCap&S	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	St Oil Ky (1)	10½	10½	10½
900	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	St Pow L&B	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	St Pow &L pf	41½	41½	41½
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
100	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Serchl Br Strs (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Seren Br St 1pf (3)	40	40	40
200	Sterl Al Prod (.30e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1000	Sterl Brew (.30e)	4	4	4
100	Stroock & Co (1g)	21	21	21
500	Sullivan Mach (¼g)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
1200	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	5	5
200	Tampa El (.80g)	22¼	22	22¼
1500	Technicolor	13	12⅞	13
300	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800	Tilo Roof (.20g)	7	6⅞	7
1500	Too Sec Ltd D	2	2	2
50	Todd Shipyds (1¼g)	65¼	65¼	65¼
200	Tonopah Min (.05g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Trans-Lux	3⅛	3	3
200	Transwest Oil (¼g)	15⅞	15¼	15¼
300	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Tubize Chat	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Tubize Chat A	60	60	60
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	5	5	5
200	Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	10	10	10
200	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Unit Airc Pr	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4100	Unit Cig Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
500	Unit Corp war	7-32	7-32	7-32
2700	Unit Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121¼	120½	121¼
300	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Unit Lt&Pow B	7-16	7-16	7-16
400	Unit Lt&P pf	49½	49½	49½
100	Unit Prof Sn	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72	71½	72
300	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46½	46½	46½
100	US&I Sec pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
400	U S Foil B	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	US Plywd cvpf (1½)	29	29	29
900	US Radiator	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
600	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
25	Univ Insur (.30g)	21½	21½	21½
400	Univ Pict vtc	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Univ Prod (.80g)	19½	19½	19½
25	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	59	59	59
100	Util Equit pf (1¼k)	73¼	73	73¼
100	Valspar pf (2¼e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Venezuel Pet	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Walker Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Wentwrth Mfg	3⅝	3½	3½
300	West Va G & C (½e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	West Air Lines	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
200	W'moreland Coal	22	21½	21½
200	Williams (RC)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Wolverine P Cem	4½	4½	4½
30	Wright Harg	3	3	2⅞

Total stock sales today estimated: 275,000.
Year ago: 42,200

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
35	Am P&L 6s 2016	104¼	703¾	104¼
15	As Elec 4½s 53	71	70¾	71
5	As G&E 5s 50	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2	As G&E 5s 68	22	22	22
1	As G&E 4½s 4 9	21¾	21¾	21¾
8	Baldw L 6s 50	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
5	Birm El 4½s 68	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Can Nor P 5s 53	98½	98⅜	98½
2	Cen Ill E&G 3¾s 64	107	107	107
9	Cen St El 5½s 54	36	36	36
13	Cen St El 5s 48	36	36	36
2	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	94½	94½	94½
2	Cities Ser 5s 58	94	93½	93½
20	Cities Ser 5s 50	95¼	95	95⅛
12	Cont G&E 5s 58A	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
46	East G&F 4s 56A	89¼	89	89
26	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
6	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105½	105½	105½
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Glen Ald Coal 3s 65	97	97	97
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	105½	105½	105½
2	Ind Sv 5s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
6	Inters Pdw 6s 52	53¼	63	63
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	85½	85	85
2	McCord R 6s 48 st	98½	98	98½
2	Metro Ed 4s 71	109½	109½	109½
1	Metro Ed 4s 65G	111	111	111
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Min P&L 5s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	115½	115½	115½
4	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
16	N Enug G&E 5s 47	60	68½	68½
10	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93⅞	93¾	93¾
1	Nor Can Ut 5½s 48A	82	82	82
2	Pac P&L 5s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Phila El P 5½s 72	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	111½	111½	111½
	Potomcl Ed 4½s 61F	112	112	112
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	49¾	149¾	149¾
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	93½	93½	93½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	104⅞	105¼
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Sand G&E 6s 51	80½	80½	80½
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	99½	99½	99½
3	Twin2CRT25½s 52A	91	90⅝	90⅝
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¼	112¼	112¼
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
4	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	117½	117½	117½
14	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20	20	20
1	York Rys 5s 472st	92	92	92
	Curb Foreign Bonds			
30	Russian 6½s 1919	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Russ 5½s 1921	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Stinnes 4s 46 2d st	16¼	16¼	16¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

To Import Argentine Broom Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported that arrangements had been made to import from Argentina a "substantial quantity" of broom corn to relieve a severe shortage in the broom industry.

Truck Shipments Top '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Trucking Association's, Inc., reported that the volume of freight moved by motor carriers in May decreased 3.5 per cent from the preceding month but was up 16.4 per cent over May, 1942.

Freer U. S. Trade Policy Seen Peace Key

NEW YORK, June 28—Lasting peace in the future depends upon American participation in some form of world collaboration and lowered tariffs and trade barriers and freer and expanding world trade to contribute to world harmony, according to three of the nation's leading business men.

Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc.; Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Company, and Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, joining in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company nation-wide network on June 26, agreed that the reciprocal trade agreements showed the way to the kind of postwar world America wants and needs for her own peace and welfare.

They called for "creative competitive" capitalism as the best national economic system for future prosperity. The radiocast was a part of the series "For This We Fight."

"Never shall we Americans dare to be isolationists again," Mr. Lamont declared, "powerful as America may be, she can never by her own force alone insure herself against war."

"Colossal Blunders"

All nations after the first world war made "colossal blunders" in fixing tariffs and embargoes that clogged the channels of world trade and led to reprisals and antagonisms, he held. There was a universal failure to realize that the only hope for a prosperous world was to work together, he added.

Such short-sighted policies were in large part responsible for the depression of the 1930's and the aggression of Germany and Japan, Mr. Lamont asserted. When the Axis has been crushed, expanding international trade will be a "great factor making for permanent tranquility," he said.

Mr. Lamont saw the world's only hope of repairing the great devastation wrought by the war as the creation of "an economy of abundance—in America and all over."

"The heights of our pay rolls, of our living standards, are all related to our volume of trade, both domestic and international, he stressed.

The United States, a great trading nation, must have a peaceful and prosperous world to trade in, Mr. Lamont held. The country should not guide the whole world, but will have the responsibility of joining with other nations in establishing peaceful conditions. This aim, he continued, can be forwarded by this country more than any other by "helping to maintain law and order in the world, by accepting imports more freely than in the past, always remembering that trade is a two-way street."

Open Up Our Markets

'Open up our markets and we shall build up the markets of others," he added.

Mr. Watson said that Americans must make sure after the war is over that justice is done to all peoples and countries that have been victims of Axis aggression.

"We Americans have every reason to be proud of the international policies for which our Government has stood . . ." he declared.

"What we have done on the political side we should do on the economic side, not through free trade but by fair adjustment of trade barriers. The people who live in little countries should be able to produce and trade in fair competition on the world's markets."

Mr. Johnston held that a prosperous world demands that each nation use all its enterprise to raise production to highest possible level.

"No national economic system accomplishes as much as capitalism—a creative competitive capitalism that brings out the enterprise of men in the production of the necessities of the world," he declared.

Boston Stocks

June 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.15a	Alles & Fisher	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
4.50a	Bos & Alb	98	98	98	97
2.00	Bos Edison	29½	29¼	29⅜	29¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	67½	67½	67½	67¾
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18½	18½	18½
	B&M pr pf	29	29	29	29½
..	B&M C pf	6	6	6	5¾
..	B&M st A pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
.50a	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	East Gas & Fuel	2½	2½	2½	2¼
..	East Mass A	16½	16½	16½	16⅛
.50a	Eastern SS	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
1.00	Employers Gr	33	32½	32	½33
.22a	General Cap	32.06	32.06	32.06	31.58
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
2.00a	Mergenthaler	45¼	45¼	45¼	45
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	102⅝	102⅛	102½	102⅛
.30a	Reece But H	9½	9½	9½	9
.08d	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
.60	Shawmut As	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1.20a	Torrington *	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
3.00	Un Twist Drill	32½	32½	32½	32¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72	71½	72	71
1.50	Unit SM pf	46½	46	46	46⅛
..	Utah M&T	30c	30c	30c	28c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

I. B. M. Buys Calif. Plant

ENDICOTT, N. Y. (AP)—The International Business Machines Corporation has announced the purchase of a factory building at San Jose, Calif., where it will make accounting machine cards for the Pacific Coast territory. Equipment, plus key personnel necessary to put the plant in operation, will be transferred from the main Endicott plant and operations will be started "at the earliest possible moment," the company said. The building has 34,000 square meet of floor space.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 217

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 2, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND,
Treasurer.

Boston, June 22, 1943.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Nine

It seemed to Judy Jo that getting home was almost more exciting than going away—what fun to rush around seeing all the old familiar sights! She was surprised to find nothing changed, for she felt as though she had been away for ages!

Puss-Purr rubbed around her legs and purred and purred; he surely tried very hard to live up to his name, and rumbled away for all he was worth.

Then after supper was the fun of Mother and Father opening their gifts, "Just what I needed!" cried Mother, when she saw the strawberry emery. "You remembered that my old one leaked!"

Then they all squinted and peeked through the tiny hole at the end of Father's paper knife, and admired the teeny-wee picture of the Old State House. Father said that was just what he needed, too.

"Judy Jo, what's this?"

Mother was unpacking Judy Jo's bag, and held up a little square package carefully wrapped in white paper.

"O, Mother, I don't know! Do you s'pose it got in by mistake?" Judy Jo was aghast.

"No, it didn't," Mother smiled, "for see! it says 'Judy Jo' on it."

"Oh, what can it be!" Judy Jo looked it all over.

"Open it," suggested Father.

So she did.

Christmas in July

"Oh, it's Auntie Lu's snowstorm, and she's given it to me! See, you turn it upside down, and it snows! Oh, isn't it just lovely!"

It was lovely—inside the little glass globe was a tiny country scene, and when you turned it upside down, snow fell all over the little landscape.

"Yes, it's just lovely," agreed Mother, "but it seems sort of a pity for them to give it away—you're sure you didn't hint for it, Judy Jo?" Mother's voice sounded anxious.

"Oh, no, Mother, truly I didn't!" cried Judy Jo, "and oh, I think—! Yes, it's a different one—they must have bought this one for me, for see, here are two little figures walking along the road, and I know there weren't any in the other!"

"I'm so glad," said Mother, relieved, "I didn't think you would hint for anything!" She turned the little globe upside down again, and down came the snow all over the tiny landscape.

"Oh, isn't it just lovely!" cried Judy Jo.

Mother agreed that it was, and even Father liked to turn it over and see the snow come down!

In the morning, before church, Judy Jo took the family of china cats over to Susan. Susan was delighted, and stood them on a shelf in her room. She had brought a present to Judy Jo, too, from Philadelphia—a string of blue beads.

"Like Christmas in July!" said Judy Jo.

But the next morning wasn't so happy. Judy Jo was cross—there was no other word for it, except that Grandmother said she was "just plain putcheky," whatever that meant!

She pulled Puss-Purr's tail until he spit at her, and she was rude to Mother at the dinner table, and Father had said to her, sharply, "Go up to your room, Judy Jo, and stay there until you feel happier.'

"I think our little girl has been badly spoiled, on her visit," he said.

"Yes, probably she has," agreed Mother, "but it is partly that it is hard to settle down after so many good times."

"I know," Father looked quite worried, "Maybe I was a little too hasty.'

"No, she needed it. Leave her alone, for a while—she'll feel happier in a day or two."

She was happier in a day or two—but still Mother could see that she wasn't quite the same cheerful little Judy Jo. She had been doing so many exciting things that she simply couldn't settle down; not even with Susan home again.

"There's nothing to do," she whined, in a very un-Judy-Jo-like voice.

"Go play with Susan," suggested Mother.

"Susan's cross," wailed Judy Jo.

"Maybe you're a little cross, too."

"She said Philadelphia's much farther away than Boston."

Making Up

"Well," soothed Mother, "you know that's true—so there's no harm done."

"And she said that Philadelphia is much nicer than Boston!" Mother saw that tears weren't far away.

"You couldn't argue about that, Judy Jo; you've never been to Philadelphia. Anyway, each city is nice in its own way, and it is very silly to get cross about a thing like that. Come, let's go out in the hammock, and I'll read you the next chapter of 'Little Women.' "

"Oh, let's!"

It was cool and shady under the trees. Mother read on and on—the hammock rocked gently. Puss-Purr jumped up in Mother's lap and went to sleep at once. Judy Jo's head rested more and more heavily on Mother's shoulder. Mother smiled. Judy Jo was sound asleep, too.

"It's the very first time in years she's gone to sleep in the daytime," thought Mother, as she kept on rocking, gently, to and fro. "I guess she'll feel more like herself when she wakes up."

And Judy Jo did.

Just before supper Susan came over and said, with a very red face, "I'm sorry I was cross, Judy Jo. Mother says all cities are nice, in different ways—Philadelphia is nice, and Boston is just as nice, too. She made me go to my room and write, twenty times, 'Comparisons are odious!' "

"Oh, my!" cried Judy Jo. "However did you spell all those long words? And I was cross, too, Susan, and I'm sorry."

So that was that.

The Story Starts Here

Judy Jo had just come back home to Duck Light Cove, after spending four days on Beacon Hill, in Boston, with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby. Judy Jo called Mrs. Brooks Auntie Lu, and her mother Granny Appleby. She had had very happy times with them, but it was lots of fun to come back home and see Mother and Father and her friend Susan.

(To be concluded Monday after next. The page For Children will be dropped next Monday on account of the holiday.



Judy Jo's head rested more and more heavily on Mother's shoulder

On the Day of the Big Wash

By Elisabeth Kyle

Emma slept in the little room at the back, so no one but herself was disturbed when Janek crept out of the Forest at dawn and threw a handful of little stones up at it to waken her. The stones rattled gently against the carved wooden shutters fastened across the window. Emma thrust her hands into the empty holes carved in the shape of hearts which let some air in through each shutter during the night, and flung them apart. Instantly the sweet pine air of the Bohemian forest rushed past her as she stuck out her head with its two little plaits.

Janek was a boy from the next village. He stood barefoot on the grass signalling and calling up to her as loudly as he dared.

"It's the first of the month," he hissed through his hands. "You know—the Big Wash. I'm tired of giving Mother a hand, so I'm off into the Forest till it's over. Come down and we'll go together!"

"The Big Wash!" Emma echoed. "I'd forgotten."

She turned her head and listened to her mother's snores coming from the next room. Throughout all Bohemia people—even the poorest people—had to have lots and lots of things like towels and sheets, because the custom was to use them up as required, storing the dirty ones in the loft, and then having one grand wash every few months instead of every week.

Mother's Helpers

Emma stepped back from the window and began to huddle on her clothes. Now that Janek mentioned it, she, too, was tired of carrying armfuls of heavy sheets down from the loft, and of helping her mother to wring them out wet and spread them on the sunshiny patch of grass before the door. She was especially tired of watching guard over everything all day so that the village geese should not walk over the white field of sheets lying bleaching on the grass.

She tiptoed down the narrow stairway of the forester's house. It was only just daylight outside, and the mists were still curling up from the ground. Janek took her hand and they ran together into the shelter of the Forest. They moved so quickly nobody saw them go but one little fawn who had stepped out to crop some of the dew-laden grass and who bolted back into the Forest before them. Presently, when they thought they had run far enough, they stopped to take breath. Janek put his hand in his pocket and drew out two slices of dark rye bread.

"One for you," he said, "and one for me. I cut them from the loaf on the table before I came away."

"What shall we do next?" Emma asked, munching the bread.

"Well—" he considered, "we might go and have a look at the carp pond. There's a patch of wild strawberries growing near it too. If we eat them we'll not be so hungry at dinner-time, perhaps."

"Didn't you bring any dinner then?" Emma was two years younger than Janek and thought he was wonderful enough to think of everything.

"I can't carry stew in my pocket, can I?" Janek said huffily.

He began to jog-trot down the path between the tall pines and Emma trotted meekly behind him. Now the sun had come out and the blue jays wheeled above their heads, screaming.

It seemed a long time since she had eaten even that dry piece of bread, and she began to wonder whether helping with the Big Wash wasn't worth while after all, when one thought of Mother's lovely wash-day dinner with roast goose and apple-cake.

Janek had disappeared in front of her. She came on him standing on the margin of the huge carp pond which lay like a green plate in the heart of the Forest. Out of the corner of her eye she saw the small scarlet blobs of the wild strawberries growing a little distance off, and she hoped Janek would soon move away from the pond. But he was staring down at an old carp that moved like a shadow between the roots of the water-lilies close to the shore.

"Bet you I could catch him in my hands," he said suddenly, and bending down plunged his arms into the water. At the same moment his foot slipped on the mud and he fell with a loud plop right into a deep hole of water.

"Catch hold of my arms and tug," he spluttered. "Those roots have caught my ankle. Tug hard—"

A Couple of Frights

Emma leaned down and tugged. The next moment she, too, fell over, and the fat carp, astonished at having company all of a sudden, glided away into the safe, still waters in the middle of the pond.

When they managed to scramble up the bank again, they stood, dripping wet, shivering and staring at each other.

Emma did not know how it was, but suddenly Janek looked quite different to her, and it wasn't just that he was streaked with mud either. Instead of admiring him any more she saw him as a silly little boy with no sense.

"You can do what you like," she called over her shoulder, "but I'm going right back to Mother for clean clothes and some dinner."

She heard him padding after her but she didn't care. Perhaps he hoped for some of her dinner, or merely did not want to face his own mother at home.

When they reached the clearing before the Forester's cottage, there was her mother bending over the big wooden tub, scrubbing sheets in the sunshine. She raised her head and took one look at them.

"A couple of fine frights ye are," she said, wiping the suds away from her hands. "Come indoors till I get some clean clothes for you both."

A few minutes later, Emma and Janek, clad in nice dry clothes, were washing their old ones in a second tub which Emma's mother had made them carry out and fill with hot water from the kettle on the stove. Emma scrubbed away busily, her shoulders bent and her plaits sticking out from her head like small spikes. She was thinking how warm and comfortable the water was compared with the carp pond, and how silly they both had been to make the Big Wash bigger than ever with their dirty clothes. Janek helped sullenly, but after a while he looked pleasanter. There was a fine smell of roast goose coming from the kitchen window behind them. He even stayed on afterwards to help wring the sheets and lay them out on the grass in return for a plateful of goose with pale shiny noodles all round the plate.

Picnic on the Beach

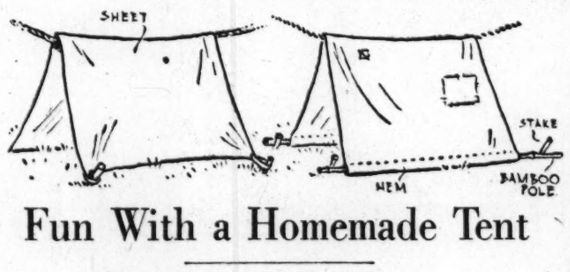
We all went on a picnic
Beside the singing sea—
We never had so good a time,
It seemed to me.
The sandwiches got sandy,
But no one seemed to care;
The sea came close to watch us,
And wind got in our hair.
But don't you like to picnic
Beside the singing sea?
That it's great fun, I'm very sure
You children will agree.

HOPE GAUL

Tip and Top

Tip and Top were such funny wee gnomes,
With funny wee hats on their heads.
Both of them lived in such funny wee homes
And had shoes on the legs of their beds!

KATHLEEN MARTIN (9)



Fun With a Homemade Tent

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—4

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

This homemade pup tent is nothing more than an old sheet hung over a clothes line and anchored to the ground at the sides.

Yet, inside this quickly made shelter, young squaws and braves can play Indian for days on end. Here they can make their paper war bonnets and string melon seeds into elk's tooth necklaces. (Many American Indians valued elks' teeth as we value jewels.

Young Indians can also rig up harmless tomahawks to brandish around their heads while doing war dances. To make a tomahawk; slit a weed stalk down one end, insert a huge leaf into the slit, then tie the slit end shut.

Do you remember the papoose and carrier we showed you how to make not very long ago? That kind of papoose would be right at home in this Indian camp.

Then again, this simple tent makes a cozy playhouse for little mothers and their big doll families. Or it's a fine place for just plain kids to have fun in.

If furniture is wanted, a board across two boxes makes a good table for tea parties and for other summer play.

Of course your tent covering need not be a sheet at all, if something else is handier. You might use a discarded curtain of monk's cloth or cretonne; or if could be old awning canvas, or a matting rug, or a big piece of oilcloth.

The kind of material is not important. Some children even paste newspapers together (several layers thick) to make quite a satisfactory tent. A tablespoon of flour cooked in water will make enough paste to put a whole paper tent together.

There are various ways to fasten a tent's sides down. Our smaller sketches show loops sewed to the corners and these fastened to the ground with stakes, also how you can push a piece of bamboo rug pole through each hem of a sheet and stake the poles down.

Still another way is to run a piece of clothesline rope through the hems, tie a loop in each rope end and stake it to the ground. Or if the tent covering is plenty long, you can even let it lie on the grass and weigh it in place with rocks, bricks or planks. Oh, there's always a way to make a tent if you want one.

(Watch for a story about making a house for a Brownie, on Monday after next.)

Reading for Summer Holidays

Book Reviews

Vacation days are here again! No rationing on reading! We suggest some tempting books for your summer holidays.

In Snowy Iceland

"Smoky Bay" is the story of a small boy of Iceland, by Steingrimur Arason, illustrated by Gertrude Howe. The story opens on the first day of summer, when we meet Jon Eriksson as he wakes up, happy because it is a holiday and at the foot of his bed are presents. "A happy summer, Nonni," is his mother's greeting as she stands in the doorway in her best embroidered dress. Among the presents was a specially prized one, a book from his Uncle Jon in far-off America.

Jon loved his own country, Iceland, but he longed to go to America. How his wish becomes a reality is told in this fine book that acquaints us with the people and customs of another interesting island country which the war has brought closer to America and where our soldiers are now stationed. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Going Places With "Wags"

We like "Admiral Wags of the U. S. S. Lexington," a dog story and a war story, by Fanny Jessop Sherman, the wife of Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman.

Wags, the Sherman family's own dog, a lovable, knowing cocker spaniel, tells in this book the amazing record of his travels. Here's a lively account of happy days at home with his young master, Jack, and his mistress, of trips at sea—for living with a Navy family meant many changes. Later come his everyday pre-war experiences on board the aircraft carrier Lexington, with his master in command, and finally the inside story of the Lexington's history-making performance at the battle of the Coral Sea. The book is illustrated by Paul Brown and published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.

Friends in Africa

North Africa doesn't seem so far away when we know Nasir, the camel boy; Aida and her family, who lived in Egypt, on the Nile River; Jane, the snake charmer, in Cairo, and the other characters whom we meet in "Children of North Africa," by Louise A. Stinetorf, with pictures by Frank Dobias.

The author tells us that the boys and girls in her stories are friends of hers, children she met during the many years she lived in North Africa. When we read these stories we are getting acquainted with children like those our brothers, cousins and friends are seeing on the African continent and we are learning what the people are like whom they are meeting in Casablanca, Oran and elsewhere. This book has up-to-the-minute interest for Americans and English. It is published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia $2.

"The Wonder Cat," by Dahris Martin, illustrated by Aldren A. Watson, is another tale, a fanciful one, about North Africa. "In Tunisia there is a white city where there lived an Arab boy by the name of Balla"—so the story begins. Reading about Balla, his mother, and Balla's black cat with the five important white whiskers under his chin—whom Balla called Good Luck—is great fun and gives us a picture of life in Tunisia, another familiar name in the news. This book is published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $1.75.

Islands Are Nice

An island is a nice place to visit in summer, and we suggest "Pretender's Island," by Ursula Moray Williams. It's a story with "a grand mixture of pretend and reality." Joyce L. Brisley has made pictures of Jane, who discovered her island and the other evacuees from London, who came there later on in the story. This is jolly vacation reading for girls. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.75.

There's another island story, one for boys, too, "Island Boy," told by Betty Holdridge, illustrated with lovely soft brown pictures by Paul Lantz. The story and pictures introduce us to Jacket, the Negro boy, his clever father who had built the Swallow, his sponging sloop; to Mammy, his sister, Jasmine, and their house on the little island in the Bahamas. Jacket's adventures on the Swallow's first sponging voyage were exciting. Boys reading about them will learn about sponge fishing in the Caribbean and become acquainted with the beauty of the Bahamas and the simple life of the natives. This book is published by Holiday House, New York. $2.

Florence Bethune Sloan



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N. E. A. Explores School Crisis In Session at Indianapolis

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28—The problems now facing the American public schools are considered serious enough to make the leaders of the National Education Association, meeting here, "urgently concerned" over how—even whether—the schools will come through these days of educational crisis. Cited among chief evidences of these problems are the thousands of classrooms empty of teachers and other thousands of schools throughout the nation forced to close.

This is the situation gravely depicted by Dr. A. C. Flora, Superintendent of Schools of Columbia, S. C., President of the N. E. A., and by Willard Givens, Executive Secretary of the Association at its Washington (D. C.) headquarters, in an interview here.

The school picture is so critical that although the usual annual summer meeting of the N. E. A. has been called off for the duration, representative officers and teachers from each state have come here for an intensive three days entirely filled with committee and board meetings. Instead of the usual 12,000 to 15,000, the convention numbers about 1,300. All, however, are key men and women.

Loss Put at 100,000

Figures tell the story. More than 50,000 teachers have gone into the armed forces. Another 50,000 have gone into industry. As a result there is also a "terrific turnover" —more than 180,000 have changed their jobs, Dr. Flora said, adding:

"To meet the shortage we have had to issue a temporary certificate, and the need is so great that some of these wartime teachers we have put into our schools haven't even a high school education."

Mr. Givens sketched in these further facts. There are 50,000 classrooms in the United States not meeting at all for lack of teachers, and 13,000 schools standing idle, he said, and he urged that American citizens think of this in terms of children deprived of education.

"And we believe and have a pretty good basis for believing that when the schools reopen in September there will prove to be an enormous fall off beyond that which we already have," Dr. Flora put in.

Low Salaries Cited

The cause? Selective Service only partly. Even more the increased cost of living, combined with low teacher salaries.

Declaring that "the average salary of teachers is still far too low to meet present-day living costs," Dr. Flora gave these figures: More than 360,000 teachers are receiving less than $1,200 a year; 66,000 are paid less than $600 a year; and 10,000 are paid less than $300 a year. He also stressed the inadequacy of retirement laws in some states and that in spite of certain gains 15 states do not have laws providing professional protection such as contracts.

"We see no other way out than by increasing our income through Federal help," Dr. Flora said.

Federal Aid Backed

In his opinion the majority of teachers "are solidly behind the present Senate bill S 637," which authorizes appropriation of funds to help the schools through the emergency and to insure equality of educational opportunity throughout the United States. Dr. Flora says that the ticklish problem of Federal aid without Federal control is satisfactorily met in this bill.

Equalizing educational opportunity, Dr. Flora listed as "the paramount domestic education issue before the American people today." No society can claim to be democratic which "grants its privileges and opportunities on the basis of geographical location or the accidents of fortune," he said.

"Millions of our youth have not and cannot get the education they deserve and which they must have if they are to serve as efficient citizens in a great democracy unless the Federal Government comes to the aid of the states in financing education."

This he declared to be a step "basic to any sound program for national safety."

Peace Administrators' Ability Cited as Influence on Amity

"The Six Pillars of Peace," outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, seventh in the series, takes up the sixth and last pillar. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.

By Thomas E. Dewey

Governor of New York

All experience has shown that the best of laws can be rendered useless by poor administration but even poor laws can be made to work under good leadership and administration. The same will be true of the machinery to achieve a just and durable peace.

Thus, the most skillfully devised political machinery for peace will be no better than the purposes and capacities of the human beings who direct it. Police forces will serve to keep peace only so long as they are controlled by the forces of good will.

To achieve the basic objective we must recognize that, in the long run, peace rests on the implemented will of mankind. Essential to this will to peace are two fundamentals, first, spiritual faith which rests upon the dignity of the individual and equality among all human beings, and, second, sufficient knowledge among peoples, to provide continuous support for an organized society which respects the right to individual freedom.

We have found the spiritual basis for peace within our own citizenry. Here Protestants, [Roman] Catholics, and Jews, while holding vital and distinctive faiths feel no urge to master and oppress others. Internationally, we see peace promoted by the sharing of great faiths by many in different lands. On the other hand, war comes whenever, as in Germany and Japan, a nation and race are deified and mastery of others is taught as a divine duty.

As Americans, we must be prepared to insist that any organization for peace shall fully, frankly and boldly require of all participants a declaration establishing "in principle the right of individuals everywhere to religious and intellectual liberty." Our whole experience and the history of this war have taught us that this is a basic necessity. It is right. It is in accordance with the most fundamental of human impulses to seek God freely.

But, as the sixth Pillar also says, it is not enough to establish these rights "in principle"; we must seek to achieve them in practice. I am convinced that the peace will be only as durable as our success in achieving generally, religious freedom in practice. This will require strong leadership and stout resistance to compromise. But only thus shall this war end in a result worthy of the name of victory.

Having learned from this war the truly interdependent relationship between peoples, we must also learn that sound relationships must be built upon respect and independence. The interdependence of peoples does not require a system of international charity. We cannot buy peace in that way.

What is required is a code of conduct which promotes the interests of all because it leads people to act with a decent and intelligent regard for each other.

Both religious and intellectual liberty, being fundamental to the freedom on which peace must be based, it is clear that individual economic freedom must also be achieved. As we seek the ultimate we must not forget the only means by which the ultimate can be made a reality.

Just as surely as man does not have the free opportunity to work and to earn food, shelter and clothing for himself and his family, he control man's livelihood will use their power to control also his knowledge and beliefs. That is true whether the economic dictatorship be in Germany or in the United States and whether it be exercised by organizations of capital or labor or by those who bear the title of public office. Against all such absolutionism everywhere, we must be constantly alert.

These freedoms, interdependent as they are, belong, of course, to all men regardless of race, creed or color. The struggle for freedom and equality will go on ceaselessly in a world in which they are not fully achieved. Whether that struggle is to be violent or evolutionary depends on the sincerity with which the peace to come is built. If we insist upon recognition of the principles of religious and intellectual freedom and seek to achieve them we may hope for a just and durable peace.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

Teacher Salary Increase Sought

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Alarmed because "thousands of teachers are leaving their profession," the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission has started a campaign to induce school boards to hire married women and drop restrictions on teachers' religious beliefs.

Aiming particularly at rural schools, the Commission proposed also that school boards be influenced to boost teachers' salaries within the limits set by the National War Labor Board.

Miss Margaret Hickey, Committee Chairman, asked that women's organizations undertake to carry the suggestions to school boards to head off a "critical situation in their school systems and lowering of educational standards."

Doerr-Gordon Week-End Debate Was About Even

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 35,000 fans watched an enactment of the celebrated Bobby Doerr-vs-Joe Gordon debate yesterday in air-conditioned Fenway Park and went home convinced that, regardless of where the edge may lie, both boys are all-star.

As the Yankees, American League leaders, took the Red Sox in the opener of the twin bill, 3-2, Gordon doubled and scored New York's first run, then homered with Etten on base for the other two.

Doerr had his innings in the nightcap, won by the Red Sox, 4-3, when he homered with Lupien on base in the eighth inning to tie the score, then singled Lupien across again in the 12th to break up the overtime struggle.

Errorless Games

Thus, the battle for the American League's starting second base berth in the approaching All-Star Game at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, continues. Both boys have been in prolonged batting slumps this year, although the 35,000 at Fenway yesterday would not have suspected it. Despite the declines at bat, though, Bobby and Joe have upheld their sparkling traditions in the field. Bob, for instance, has 40 consecutive games without an error.

By winning two out of four from the Yankees, with one game a tie, the awakened Red Sox moved to within four contests of first place in the pennant race and rekindled the belief that they are very much in the thick of this flag scramble. Joe Cronin's four-and-two pace for the week lifted him past the Cleveland Indians into the third spot and put him within 2½ games of the second-place Senators.

Cronin's week-end communiqué, therefore, reads something like this: Engaged enemy; defeated same. Plunged into their first crucial series of the campaign, the Red Sox proved the better club. Instead of folding, as some thought they might, the Croninmen outpitched and outhit the Yankees, throwing further confusion into the race.

Tours West

Having climbed steadily through the month of June, the Sox should have no more than normal difficulty in this tour of the West, which opens at Detroit on Wednesday. The Tigers hit an air pocket during the week, dropping five out of seven, yet are still only six games off the pace. Cronin also stops at Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington before returning to Fenway July 19.

However, the Sox did not have a corner on the local victory market. The Braves captured six out of eight for the week, tightening the heart of the National League standing. When they open against the West on Wednesday here, the Stengelmen will be a mere 2½ games out of third place. They took the week-end series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds, 3-1. Yesterday the locals took the opener, 10-1, but dropped the nightcap, 6-0. Red Barrett was the winning pitcher—his fifth.

Interest is mounting in Wednesday's double-header with the Cubs, the receipts of which go to various war relief funds. The latest comeback of the Braves has helped. Remember, if you cannot go yourself, mail a check to Bob Quinn at Braves Field so that some serviceman can. Everybody, from the umpires and players to the baseball writers will pay that day.

Briefs . . . The final days of the Red Sox home stay saw Tony Lupien shake his batting slump . . . He picked up two hits in each of the last three games and clouted at least two other balls harshly at waiting fielders . . . Cronin, making his 16th appearance as a pinch hitter, came through with his seventh hit, a double, in yesterday's opener . . . That gives him a .438 pace in pinch hitting roles . . . Jim Tabor, swinging in the clean-up spot, has lifted his average to .250—a new high for the season . . . It's a long, slow climb when you make a bad start, as Jim did.

Tex Hughson looks like a cinch to work in the All-Star Game, with his nine wins and five straight . . . Connie Ryan hit .438 in the series with the Giants, which must have made Mel Ott squirm . . . Tommy Holmes is over .300 again . . . The Braves play an exhibition at Pawtucket, R. I. tomorrow evening, and Danny MacFayden will pitch against them . . . Danny threw batting practice for the Red Sox on Saturday as a warm-up . . . That was the biggest Hub crowd of the year yesterday at Fenway.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	33	24	.579	
Washington	34	28	.548	1½
Boston	32	31	.508	4
Cleveland	30	31	.492	5
Chicago	27	30	.474	6
Detroit	27	30	.474	6
Philadelphia	30	34	.469	6½
St. Louis	26	31	.456	7

Results June 27

New York 3, Boston 2.
Boston 4, New York 3. (12 inns.)
St. Louis 6, Detroit 3.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 0. (5 inns.)
Washington 9, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	37	22	.627	
Brooklyn	40	26	.606	½
Pittsburgh	31	28	.525	6
Cincinnati	30	28	.517	6½
Philadelphia	30	31	.492	8
Boston	28	30	.483	8½
Chicago	23	38	.377	15
New York	23	39	.371	15½

Results June 27

Boston 10, New York 1.
New York 6, Boston 0.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 5, Pittburgh 1.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—End of the great experiment: Al Lang, the voice of St. Pete, is touring the major league cities dropping hints that Florida would be glad to have the baseball clubs train there again next spring—especially since the Army is giving up its leases on a lot of hotels . . . Bob Foote of the Pasadena, Calif., Star-News adds that the White Sox already are pledged to drill in Pasadena next spring, if possible, and suggests that the Dodgers might join them . . . There's a good field right next door to California Tech, says Bob, and such close association of the erudite and the screwy might do both some good . . . Evelyn Chandler, the ice skater who is summering in Colorado Springs, might be interested to know that her two sons, Bruce Mapes, Jr., and Jerry Mapes are performing in the new Stars on Ice show.

Laurie Apitz, University of Louisville Athletic Director, reports that out of 25 men who made up his 1938 fooball squad, 20 are Army and Navy officers, one is a preacher, one a private, one a sergeant and two are chemists in a war plant. The varsity backfield, if reassembled, would consist of one chemist, two Air Forces captains, and one Air Forces major . . . This, says Apitz, justifies football in every school in the land as far as he is concerned.

Ever hear about the soldier who reported to a new C. O., failed to salute or say "Sir," and wasn't even reprimanded? . . . Well, back in 1929, Ray Navin played right end for the University of Detroit and Art Anderson was right tackle, and they did a good job of teaming up on opposing linemen . . . Recently Private Ray Navin was transferred from Fort Custer, Mich., to Indiantown Gap, Pa., . . . and that's where it happened. The new Commanding Officer was, of course, Lieut. Art Anderson.

After 16 years as a hockey player and manager, Larry Aurie has decided to give up the game to become a field investigator for the Juvenile Probation Division of the Detroit Probate Court. . . . Lieut. Ted Lyons of the Marines has a watch that plays tunes to wake him at 5:30 a. m. . . . No doubt the tune is, "Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning."

Ken Kavanaugh, ex-Chicago Bears end, is flying a bomber for Gen. Jimmy Doolittle and making frequent visits to Sicily. . . . Winner of a recent service tennis tournament at Oklahoma A. and M. was Don Goldbeck, Army Pre-Flight student, who is considered one of Texas' better racquet wielders. Other entries included Bob Deacon of Arkansas, John Tarrant of Illinois, Harry Mack, California State collegiate champion in 1939 and 1941, and Abraham Levitan, a good junior player in New York. . . . Lieut. (J. G.) Gene Goodreault, who used to catch Charley O'Rourke's passes at Boston College, has just reported at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station. . . . O'Rourke slipped quietly into the Navy about a month ago as an ensign.

Dick Cullum, Minneapolis Times: "The football of 1943 will be the players' game. That is the coach either gives it to the players or they won't play it. They'll want to play a more reckless, happy-go-lucky game, taking the big chance, laughing off mistakes, throwing the ball around, letting off the tension of getting ready for war."

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Segura Heads East for Net Tournaments

EVANSTON, Ill., June 28 (AP)—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, winner of the Eastern Intercollegiate and National Collegiate Athletic Association singles championships in tennis, is headed East for a crack at defending his crown in the New Jersey State tournament. After that, his next stop is the Nationals at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Ranked fourth nationally as a result of his efforts at Forest Hills last year, sparkling little Pancho has an idea the experience gained in last week's N. C. A. A. meet at Northwestern University put the keenest edge on his rapid-fire, double-handed game.

Rumor Started

Someone started the rumor here that Segura doesn't have a backhand. True, it's probably the weakest patr of his game, but that doesn't stamp the fault as being of major proportions, because the rest of his play is so remarkable.

Earl Cochell of Southern California and Tom Brown, Jr., of California, who were knocked off by the Ecuadorian University of Miami student in the semifinal and final round of the N. C. A. A. meet, placed the majority of their shots to Pancho's alleged weakness, his backhand. If Segura was poor there before, he probably isn't by now. He's had plenty of chance to work out the kinks.

Adder Disappointment

Brown, beaten in the title game 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, had the added disappointment of losing in the doubles final, too, with his partner, Harry Buttimer. They were a match, for four sets, for John Hickman and Walter Driver of Texas, but the Southwesterners finally held out to win, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 7-9, 6-4.

The Garland Cup, newest trophy of the N. C. A. A. meet and designed to go to the school first winning 20 points, is no nearer a resting place than it was after last year's meet when Stanford collected 11 points. Stanford was not represented this year as it was so ably last season when Frederick Schroeder, Jr., now a Navy ensign, won the singles crown and teamed with Lawrence Dee for the doubles title.

Leading College

California, as the result of Brown's efforts, was the leading scorer this year with four points. Miami made three by Segura's triumph, Texas three when Hickman and Driver won, Southern California two, and Notre Dame and Tulane one each.

Thus the Garland Cup point score to date is: Stanford 11, California 4, Texas 4, Southern California 3, Miami 3, Tulane 2, and Notre Dame 1.

Apgar Believes Head Work Wins Over Foot Work

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP)—Gordon Apgar, studious tennis coach at Rollins College, believes head work, not foot work, wins championships on the courts.

And if called upon to prove his theory, he can point to at least four of his pupils who have been blazing through National tournaments this summer, topped by Pauline Betz, No. 1 woman player.

Also at Rollins now are several kid stars who are amazing their elders with the steadiness and brilliance of their play.

How does he do it? Simply by stressing that it's more important to know where to hit the ball than how to hit it.

"A player can have the best strokes in the world," said Apgar, "but if he doesn't know what to do with the ball, the strokes are useless. I'm a great believer in court strategy."

Apgar ticks off his big-time players like bright beads on a string—the incomparable Betz, who won the National women's singles on both indoor and grass courts at Detroit a few days ago; Nancy Corbett, of River Forest, Ill., who went to the final with Pauline, then teamed up with her to win the doubles; Peggy Walsh, a sophomore from Philadelphia, finalist at the Merion Cricket Club tourney, and Freshman Connie Clifton, New Smyrna Beach, Fla., finalist in the National intercollegiate at Boston.

Connie, only 16, proved Apgar's point there.

"She had a lead of five games to two (but lost 7—5), and I can't help but think she counted her victory before she won it," he explained. "I'm a great believer in psychology. I try to teach them that once a point is finished, it is finished."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Brubaker	7	2	3	0	1	.429
Nieman	82	10	25	0	10	.305
Holmes	238	25	72	3	14	.303
McCarthy	226	23	60	1	22	.292
Kluttz	73	5	19	0	6	.260
Ryan	183	16	41	1	12	.230
Workman	241	26	59	5	29	.245
Masi	83	11	20	2	11	.241
Ross	147	21	35	4	18	.238
Burns	57	5	15	1	3	.228
Joost	213	22	46	2	14	.216
Wietelmann	203	16	43	0	18	.212
Farrell	12	1	2	0	0	.167
Poland	75	5	10	0	6	.133
Cuccinello	15	1	0	0	1	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	117	13	36	0	9	.308
Conroy	34	5	10	1	1	.294
Fox	234	27	67	1	16	.286
Cronin	47	4	13	2	16	.277
Culberson	101	14	26	2	8	.257
Tabor	220	18	55	6	30	.250
Doerr	245	31	59	4	28	.241
Simmons	98	8	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	232	21	56	3	15	.222
Lake	162	20	36	2	13	.222
Miles	118	9	24	0	10	.203
Barna	53	10	10	1	7	.189
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

International League

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—International League standings:

Clubs	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toronto	41	29	.586
Newark	35	28	.556
Montreal	35	30	.538
Baltimore	30	29	.508
Syracuse	31	31	.500
Rochester	30	33	.476
Buffalo	29	33	.468
Jersey City	24	43	.358

Finding the Home Run Range Again





By a Staff Photographer

Leading Red Sox Circuit Clouters

Bobby Doerr, second baseman (left), and Jim Tabor, third sacker, are beginning to show some of the power that stamped them as among the best sluggers in the American League in recent years. Both of these Boston veterans are getting the range again for four-baggers and lead their mates in this department. Bobby has four to his credit, and Jim six.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Clayton Heafner won Mahoning Valley open golf tourney at Girard, Ohio, with 264 total for 72 holes.

Three Years Ago

Johnny Vander Meer, double no-hit pitcher for Cincinnati, sent to Indianapolis of American Association on option.

Five Years Ago

Helen Jacobs, Helen Wills Moody, and Alice Marble reached semifinals of women's singles at Wimbledon.

Boudreau Names Five Indians To All-Star Berths

CLEVELAND (AP)—Lou Boudreau has disclosed he has nominated five (or perhaps six) of his Cleveland Indians for the American League team in the All-Star game at Philadelphia July 13.

He listed his Cleveland choices as Pitcher Jim Bagby, Outfielders Roy Cullenbine and Oris Hockett, Third Baseman Ken Keltner, and Catcher Buddy Rosar. Asked if he had selected himself as a nominee for the shortstop spot, the Tribe manager replied:

"No—except in a footnote. I picked Stephens as the shortstop, and beside his name I placed an asterisk. At the bottom of the page, I noted that if Stephens were out with injuries, or if he were drafted before the game, then Boudreau would be my candidate."

Boudreau is likely to be the man, for Stephens has received orders to report for induction tomorrow, provided he passes his examination.

The four men who made up Drake University's famous two-mile relay team of 1941 have gone to war.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

New Cardinals Stronger

Even though the Cardinals are disappointing those critics who figured that they would be walking away from the Dodgers about now, we hear some interesting comment on the St. Louis Swifties.

Says Branch Rickey, general manager of the Dodgers: "This Cardinal club is stronger than the one which won the pennant a year ago, then beat the Yankees in the World Series. Yes, I know that Billy Southworth lost Terry Moore, Slaughter and Beazley. But the pitching is better balanced and more experienced, and Litwhiler, Klein and Kurowski have fitted nicely into the line-up. Kurowski, you know, was not at third base when the '42 season opened. Harry Walker has developed into a valuable outfielder and hitter."

Brown Benched

Said one of the Phillies the other day: "The Cardinals lost Jimmy Brown for a while last year and you could hear the moaning all the way to North Africa. But this spring a kid by the name of Klein has kept him on the bench. Soon Brown will be in the Army, yet nobody seems to care, with the exception of Brown. And can you imagine having to keep a fellow like Johnny Hopp out of the line-up? But what can Billy Southworth do? He can play only nine men at one time."

Said one of the New York Giants: "I've always liked Ray Sanders on that St. Louis club, and I've maintained all along that the fellow would some day make a regular job for himself. Well, how long did it take Johnny Hopp to get into a ball game at first base?"

It became apparent over the week end, too, that Billy Southworth will get valuable assistance from Danny Litwhiler over the second half of the schedule. Danny can hit for distance and often enough to drive in a flock of important runs. At Wrigley Field on Sunday his bat won both ends of a double-header from the Cubs.

Dodgers Close

However, this chatter about the Cardinals sounds out of order at the moment, if you take a look at the National League standing. While the Dodgers were winning seven out of nine during the past week, the Cardinals slowed to a three-and-three pace, cutting their first-place margin to a mere half game. Both contenders dropped into a mid-June slump, but the Dodgers have recovetred first.

Right behind Brooklyn for the week were the Braves, at six and two. Casey Stengel, in sixth place, is just one game off a .500 pace. The Cubs managed a winning week, four and three, and stayed out of the cellar. The Reds did three and three, the Pirates three and four, the Phillies two out of eight, and the Giants two out of nine. Thus, the National race has settled to three battles—between the Cards and Brooks for the lead; between the Pirates, Reds, Phils and Braves for third place; between the Cubs and Giants for seventh.

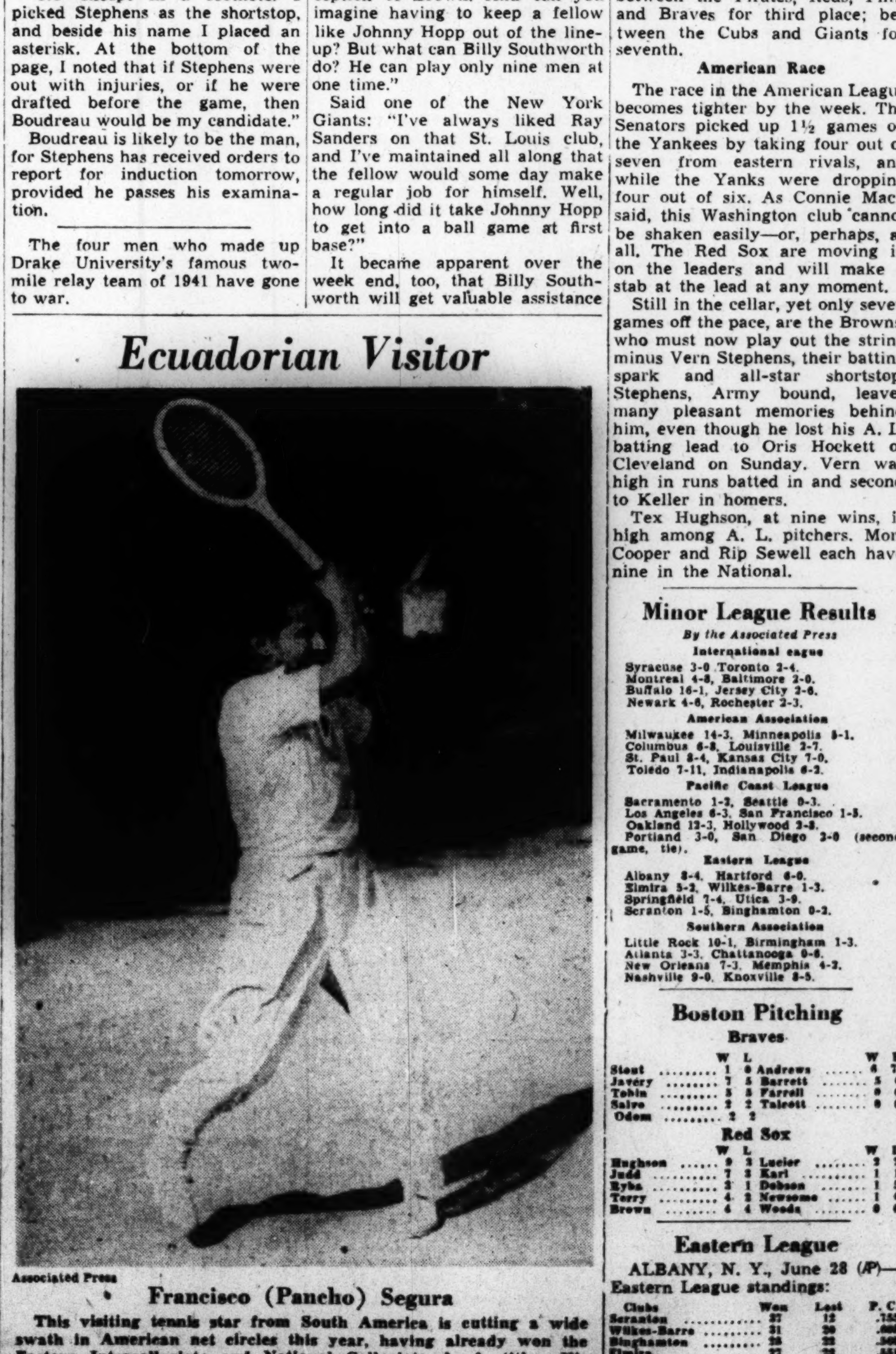
American Race

The race in the American League becomes tighter by the week. The Senators picked up 1½ games on the Yankees by taking four out of seven from eastern rivals, and while the Yanks were dropping four out of six. As Connie Mack said, this Washington club cannot be shaken easily—or, perhaps, at all. The Red Sox are moving in on the leaders and will make a stab at the lead at any moment.

Still in the cellar, yet only seven games off the pace, are the Browns, who must now play out the string minus Vern Stephens, their batting spark and all-star shortstop. Stephens, Army bound, leaves many pleasant memories behind him, even though he lost his A. L. batting lead to Oris Hockett of Cleveland on Sunday. Vern was high in runs batted in and second to Keller in homers.

Tex Hughson, at nine wins, is high among A. L. pitchers. Mort Cooper and Rip Sewell each have nine in the National.

Ecuadorian Visitor



Associated Press

Francisco (Pancho) Segura

This visiting tennis star from South America is cutting a wide swath in American net circles this year, having already won the Eastern Intercollegiate and National Collegiate A. A. titles. His bounding antics and two-handed style of play have made him a favorite with the galleries.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3-0, Toronto 2-4.
Montreal 4-8, Baltimore 2-0.
Buffalo 16-1, Jersey City 2-6.
Newark 4-6, Rochester 2-3.

American Association

Milwaukee 14-3, Minneapolis 8-1.
Columbus 6-8, Louisville 2-7.
St. Paul 8-4, Kansas City 7-0.
Toledo 7-11, Indianapolis 6-3.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 1-3, Seattle 0-3.
Los Angeles 6-3, San Francisco 1-5.
Oakland 12-3, Hollywood 2-8.
Portland 3-0, San Diego 2-0 (second game, tie).

Eastern League

Albany 8-4, Hartford 6-0.
Elmira 5-2, Wilkes-Barre 1-3.
Springfield 7-4, Utica 3-9.
Scranton 1-5, Binghamton 0-2.

Southern Association

Little Rock 10-1, Birmingham 1-3.
Atlanta 3-3, Chattanooga 0-6.
New Orleans 7-3, Memphis 4-2.
Nashville 9-0, Knoxville 8-5.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Stout	1	0	Andrews	6	7
Javery	7	5	Barrett	5	6
Tobin	5	5	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	2	2	Talcott	0	0
Odom	2	2			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	3	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	3	Karl	1	1
Ryba	3	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	6
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Clubs	Won	Lost	P. C.
Scranton	37	12	.755
Wilkes-Barre	31	20	.608
Binghamton	28	22	.560
Elmira	27	22	.551
Albany	26	24	.520
Hartford	26	27	.491
Springfield	17	37	.315
Utica	11	39	.220

Quality High For Women's Western Golf

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—The quality of the field teeing off today in the Women's Western golf open seldom has been equaled in the meet's 14-year history, and although three professionals rank high among the favorites, a scramble for the championship was in prospect.

Nearly half of the 100 entrants from 22 States hold handicaps low enough to be regarded championship bracket possibilities, but only 32 will qualify for the match-play title flight in the opening 18-hole round. Thus, the tournament promises to be strongly contested from the very start.

The three favored pros are Patty Berg, the Minneapolis star who is making her first competitive appearance since injuring her knee in an auto accident 18 months ago; Mrs. Opol S. Hill, the Kansas City, Mo., veteran, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif.

Since Texan Betty Jameson, now living in Mexico City, will not be back to defend her title, only Miss Berg and Mrs. Hill are former open champions in the field, the former having won it in 1941 and the latter in 1935 and 1936.

An especially strong amateur section included such stars as Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga.; Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D.; Phyllis Otto of Omaha, Neb.; Marjory Row of Detroit; Edith Estabrooks of La Jolla, Calif.; Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich.; Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., and Lieut. Eleanor Dudley, 1942 medalist, Army Medical Corps, Temple, Texas.

The 1943 tournament has been tabbed as a "Salute to Victory," devoted to recruiting enlistments in the women's branches of the service. An honorary foursome will lead-off, consisting of Ensign Deborah Verry, Northampton, Mass., of the WAVES; Ensign Phyllis Buchanan, Long Beach, Calif., of the Spars; Aux. Beatrice Gottlieb Martel, Norfolk, Va., of the WAAC, and Sergeant Fern Waite, Chicago, of the Marines.

Dartmouth Aides

HANOVER, N. H., June 28 (AP)—Dartmouth's backfield candidates this fall will be coached by Milt Piepul, of Thompsonville, Conn., captain and fullback of the 1940 Notre Dame football team; William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics, has announced.

McCarter said also that Johnny Del Isola, former Fordham star who coached the Big Green linemen last year under Head Coach Tuss McLaughry, would return this fall as line coach.

Piepul and Del Isola will be the principal assistants of Earl Brown, new head coach.

Two More All-Stars

CHICAGO (AP)—Garrard Ramsey, a guard for William and Mary College, 1942 Southern Conference champion, and Fullback Joe Winkler of Purdue have been added to the All-Star football squad which will play the Washington Redskins in Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., the night of Aug. 25.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

KEESEVILLE, N. Y.—6-rm. lodge on Lake Champlain, modern conveniences; grocery-milk del.; Aug. 15-Sept. 15. M. Garabrant, 8 Roxbury Rd., Garden City, N. Y. G. C. 6464.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD SHORE COTTAGES to let, near water and within a quarter of a mile of railroad station and grocery store; rentals reasonable and by the season or the month. Write Box 25, West Falmouth, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

FOR RENT—6-room furnished cottage, all conveniences, on shore Lake Contoocook; bus and rail service; 70 miles Boston. E. O. McCarthy Estate c/o Joseph Deschene, Agent, Box 251, East Jaffrey, N. H.

MONTAUK, L. I.—Facing ocean; rent by month or season; complete cottage, tastefully furnished; outside living room; Victory Garden; $250 monthly. Ginnel, Tel. Montauk Point 2465.

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ASTORIA, N. Y., 32-06 47th Street—Beautifully furnished, large room; private apartment; privileges; $35 monthly. RAvenswood 8-4482.

BALTIMORE, MD. — For gentleman, room and semi-private bath in apartment house near center of city. Lexington 3220.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1811 R St., N. W.—Large, bright room, 4 windows, twin beds, near bath; also single room. NOrth 6251.

SUMMER BOARD

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TUMBLE BROOK—An ideal place to rest. By the lake, with boating, fishing and bathing. Golf, Tennis Courts near by. Rates reasonable. Write Mrs. Muriel L. Olney, South Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

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Very quiet residential section — Large airy rooms; automatic heat; large porches and beautiful lawns; dining room in connection serving delicious home-cooked meals in typical New England atmosphere.
Board by week or season. Overnight guests. Rates given on request.

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ATTRACTIVE surroundings, peaceful atmosphere in suburban home accessible to Boston; garage available. For details telephone Win. 0625. Write Box J-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SOCIAL workers for case work in small family welfare society agency in N. E.; $1500 to commence; also position open for student in trade, $1300. Box K-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — FARMER, GENERAL WORK—tractor, machinery; reliable, willing; small farm Morristown, N. J.; 5-room apt. Write Box R-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, comfort sub. home; own rm.; 1 adult; other help kept. refs. Mrs. Walter J. Off, 1025 Remington Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

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In a Pleasant, Refined Shop (Boston) Dev. 8007

GOOD, plain cook for lovely country home serving others. Address "RIDGECREST," Middletown, Conn.

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COMPANION-housekeeper, Christian Scientist; long nursing experience, conscientious manager; excellent references. Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PART-TIME, exp. Singer one-needle machine operator; Christian Scientist pref. Helen Demetriou, 87-22 135th St., Richmond Hill, 18, N. Y.

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GOOD CLEAN AUTOMOBILES
ANY MAKE from 1936-41
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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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INFORMATION WANTED

"MISSING PERSON"
SCOTT—Estate of William Scott, late of Wellington (N. Z.) formerly a labourer, but latterly a hairdresser and tobacconist (known in boxing circles as 'Nugget' Scott, and who at one time worked on the N. S. W. railways and the Waranora Dam). Would Jack or D'Arcy Scott, brothers of the above named, or anyone knowing their present whereabouts or anyone claiming kinship with the deceased please communicate with the District Public Trustee, Wellington, N. Z.

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While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
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Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders.
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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
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3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

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Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

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Good Home Cooking
Open weekdays 5 to 8 P. M.
Closed Mondays
Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
Corner of 16th St. and Park Road, N. W.

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DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

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Maine

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Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
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attest our Reliability in the jewelry line!
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MAINE

PORTLAND
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Day or Weekly Parking
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Fashions for Men
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HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

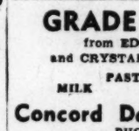
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MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
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QUALITY FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTED
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
WHITE SHOES A GREAT SELLER
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Furnish your home from wall to wall at
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Superlative Values made to last and Satisfy.
Terms to suit your convenience

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We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
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Hill's have the prettiest, freshest sun fashions ever!
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HAVE YOUR SPRING CLEANING DONE EARLY
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Keep Your Car in Good Running Order
Painting and Body Repairing
Expert Mechanics at
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REASONABLE PRICES
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(Continued)

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1906 MT. VERNON AVE.
1124 KING STREET
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Delivery AL. 1206

Choice Meats
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY
117 N. Royal Alex. 1860
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FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
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814-816 King Street

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Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
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West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
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★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★
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Clover MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

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Carefully Selected Foods
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ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

JULY CLEARANCE
of all summer apparel
at
The Style Shop
Cor. 10th St. & 4th Ave.

WEST VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
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"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
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911 THIRD AVENUE

GREENE BEAUTY SALON
Luey Mae Greene
Caldwell Building
Phone 21107
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Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

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Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
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Phone 8112

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Christian Hess & Sons
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ESTABLISHED 1847
Men's Furnishings
Quality Merchandise

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-1448

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E. R. FISHER Ltd.
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Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

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Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

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CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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on display at our store
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.
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Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
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STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Province-Wide Distribution

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Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

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QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	E	N	M	A	R	K						
A			A			E						
T	U	E	S	D	A	Y						
E		S	K	I	N							
S	K	I		V	A	N						
		A	S	I	A		E					
O	N		N		E	D						
C		A	N	N	A							
T	O	P		I	T	S						
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D			C			L						
A	L	G	E	R	I	A						

IV

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Of Course You're Buying Only What You Need!
That's what we expect of Monitor readers, and we wish everyone else would do the same. To take care of what one has, and to buy only what one needs at a time is a patriotic duty. But when you do need Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes, we'll gladly serve you to the best of our ability as usual.
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European Classified

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SEE NEXT PAGE

European Classified

(Continued from previous page)

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LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD 6156. 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 16.—FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION. Garden. Equipment for Baby. Children welcomed. Piano. Other attractions. Box W-1797, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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England

LONDON

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Afternoon Teas: Chocolates, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed.
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give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
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Mixed Salad a Speciality

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106, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 — Phone: Putney 1160
257, Wimbledon Park Rd., S. W. 18 — Phone: Putney 2348

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Eire

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SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges
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One of Ireland's Finest Stores
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BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

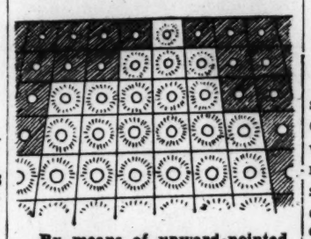
How a Light-Up May Be Better Air Raid Protection Than a Blackout?

Authorities both in England and America have advanced the theory that a glaring pattern of vertical searchlight beams might afford better protection from enemy bombers than a searchlight. Anyone who has faced the dazzling headlights of an approaching car on the night highways would be quick to admit the possibility of bedazzlement by means of searchlights.

Powerful searchlights pointed upward from building tops and promontories would serve to blind temporarily the eyes of the enemy fliers, and at the same time would silhouette the enemy aircraft to high-flying fighter planes of the defenders as well as spotting the bombers in fingers of light for antiaircraft batteries on the ground.

It is claimed that reflections from rivers, lakes, and housetops, supplemented by the light provided by parachute flares dropped by the raiders, make it quite possible for Nazi night fliers to locate their targets with assurance. The reflective qualities of any large city, even when blacked out completely so far as lights on the ground are concerned, are so different from those of the surrounding countryside as to make the city easily detectable from the air at night.

As a substitute for a blackout,



By means of upward-pointed searchlights laid out in checkerboard fashion, light-up patterns could be changed at will to confuse the enemy.

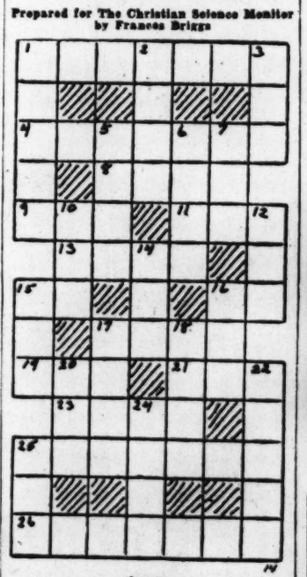
therefore, it has been suggested that the city be laid out in a sort of checkerboard pattern of squares. Each of these squares could be equipped with floodlights aimed at the sky. If the area to be protected includes lakes or rivers, lights could be mounted on floats so located as to keep the pattern of squares unbroken.

All the floodlights should be connected to a central control panel, by means of which changeable patterns of light could be produced to confuse the enemy pilots. Such light patterns might also be extended to include open fields adjoining the city, with the possibility of decoying enemy pilots away from military objectives and persuading them to waste their bombs on open territory.

Such a light-up defense also would permit adequate illumination in the beleaguered city.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



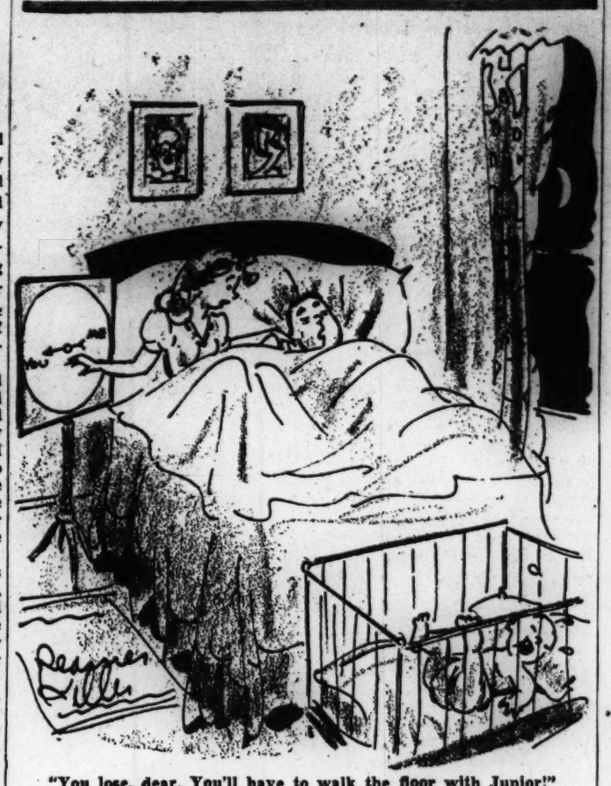
Across
1—Dannebrog is national flag of what country?
4—Child born on what day is "full of grace"?
8—Is vellum a kind of silk, suit, or skin?
9—What is one of strips of wood fastened to shoes by toe-loop and band and used in sports?
11—In military formation, leading unit is called what?
13—Where are elephants domesticated as beasts of burden?
15—Upon.
16—What ending denotes the past tense?
17—What is a girl's name and name of a city of Illinois?
19—What is a yo-yo?
21—Possessive pronoun.
23—The chlamys was read, sung, or worn by ancient Greeks—which?
25—Where is French Link?
26—What place was known to Romans as Numidia?

Down
1—In Egypt, North Africa, Persia, and Arabia, what form the chief food of the natives?
3—Bonda, Polish-American illustrator, is noted for creating a new type of what?
5—What golden object plays an important part in opera about Bluebeard?
6—What suffix denotes a "process of action"?
7—Prima donna is also called what?
8—Collection of sayings.
10—What British liquid measure is now the same as the liter?
12—What is name of one mentioned in title of a Stephen Foster song?
14—Tavern.
18—Bryant writes of "sweet rainy smokiness" of what month (abbr.)?
20—Would you eat, sew, or row a frittata?
22—What is any of certain fabulous birds said to have no feet?
24—What ship is associated with "Pinta" and "Santa Maria"?
26—To possess.
28—The La —— is the famous opera house at Milan, Italy.
24—What is the staple food in China, Japan, and India?
25—What is first name of Miss Lupino, screen star?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"You lose, dear. You'll have to walk the floor with Junior!"

In Lighter Vein

Waac's Letter Home

We were recently privileged to see a letter written by a newly recruited Waac to her mother, in which she announced that she now considered herself a seasoned soldier. "It used to be that whenever I slept in the lower half of a double bunk, I'd wake up with the idea I was sleeping on the floor, but I don't any more," she said.—The New Yorker.

Daily Quotation

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please. — PYTHAGORAS

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1938, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Anaya, Col. Elbio (ĕl'-byō ä-nä'-yä)—Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in Argentina's new government.

Escudero, Gen. Oscar (ōs'-kär äs'-kōō-thä'-rō)—Chief of Chile's Army Staff, and Minister of Defense in the new cabinet.

Gajardo, Oscar (ōs'-kär gä-här'-thō)—Minister of Justice in Chile's new cabinet.

Helleu, Jean (zhăn ĕ'-lû')—French High Commissioner for Syria.

Linkomies, Edwin (ĕd'-vin ling'-kō-myĕs) — Prime Minister of Finland.

Liu Wei-chih (lē-ōō' wā'-jĭr') — Minister for Overseas Affairs in the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Ulus (ōō'-lōōs') — Turkey's semi-official newspaper.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Baguio (bä'-gē-ō') — Summer capital of the Philippines.

Cuxhaven (kōōks-hä'-fĕn) —Naval base of Germany.

Pelagian Islands (pē-lā'-jĭ-ăn) — Group comprised of Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione, Mediterranean islands captured by the Allies.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Ever-Popular Subject

Daily Anecdote

Gentle Reminder

Maurice Francis Egan, American Minister to Denmark at the time, sent in his formal resignation to President Wilson. He accompanied the communication with a note that said his attitude in the matter of resigning reminded him of a woman he had heard about who through financial misfortune had found herself in distressing circumstances. In time she had to depend for a livelihood upon a few hens she owned.

The woman, said Egan, was of good birth and breeding, and very proud, but finally forced to go out and peddle eggs. She took some eggs in a basket and walked along the street, saying, "Eggs, tuppence! Eggs, tuppence! I hope nobody hears me! Eggs, tuppence!"

Minister Egan's resignation was not accepted.

NEWS ITEM— PLAYING RIGHT INTO GOEBBELS' HANDS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Camera Fans*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Cool (?) Welcome?*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Can't We Have a Little Privacy?*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Above All, Production!

First and foremost in the talk about subsidies for food, or about a Food Administrator with super powers, must come the need for production. Problems of feeding a hungry world, and problems of lower prices will take care of themselves, given sufficient production.

If that primary factor, production, is kept in thought the other items in the food picture fall into perspective. Thus it is that two bits of news that have appeared on inside pages in recent days really outweigh most page one political and personality food stories.

These items of good news come from two of the world's important breadbaskets, the United States and Russia. The Department of Agriculture reports that America is now enjoying the most favorable weather of the growing season, past losses are being wiped out.

In Russia, it begins to look as if it would be a good year. It seemed for a time as though other things in the war effort would have to be set aside while food was rushed, because last year's poor weather, and the military action in the lush Kuban shortened supplies.

To the great fields of grain, growing so impersonally, so detached, from the events they so sharply influence, only a few fundamentals matter very much: good soil, careful tilling, proper seeding, cultivating, and the blessings of rain and sunshine in useful season.

Where in this picture fit Food Administrators and subsidies? They have a place, an important place, of course. An agricultural revolution must be undertaken. America, which in normal times can feed 140,000,000 people, must now prepare temporarily to relieve up to three or four hundred million people, and in addition must get ready the barnyard animals, the seeds, machinery, fertilizers and other implements which will help a freed world help itself.

Much planning, many human footsteps are obviously needed to convert the Nation's farming plant into the all-out sort of production that the Nation's industry has undergone. It is logical to centralize the planning and direction of this effort. It requires vision to grasp the world-wide import of the food situation, and it requires decisively delineated executive authority.

To conceive of a Food Administrator simply as one who takes whatever farmers happen to supply and distributes it through retail channels so that, miraculously, everybody has all they want at ever descending prices is ridiculous. Yet that is the impression one receives as the ideal held by many.

The Food Administrator must tower above the merely domestic scene; he must not be burdened with all the machinery of prices and distribution. He must simply be able to tell the Office of Price Administration what supplies will be available on the home front, and leave the job of equitable allocation to the OPA.

When it gets into prices, more complexities present themselves. American farm production is, of course, based on the profit motive. Industry was not asked to convert itself wholly at its own expense and with the price of its converted output in question, or even severely limited. Similarly, the Government will need to extend much aid to convert some crops, such as short staple cotton, into edibles. And prices will have to be guaranteed. This may be done through subsidies, or an arrangement permitting foreign governments to participate in a huge buying pool. Certainly, fiscal sights must be lifted; moreover, some method must be found to protect the American taxpayer from the full impact of feeding the world's peoples, some of whom have resources.

Subsidies on a scale that the Administration has so far proposed are unrealistic and imply a sop to labor in an attempt to relieve pressure for higher wages. Congress was wise in refusing them, at least until the broader world picture comes into focus. Then, if the world price is far above present domestic levels—which will not be the fact if production is sufficient and if the management is wise—it will be time for the Government to provide help to consumers, but even then this must be done selectively, to those having need.

Europe's Underground

On one front the Nazis have been fighting a losing battle for a long time. That front is in the conquered countries of Europe, and the army that the Germans fight is the army of the underground.

Today, despite Nazi threats, executions and wholesale reprisal killings, the underground is stronger than ever. The clandestine press which sprang up shortly after the occupation now flourishes in all of the occupied countries.

In Poland, nearly 100 different secret papers are published and passed from hand to hand. *La Libre Belgique*, famous clandestine paper which appeared in Belgium in World War One, is now dean of at least 49 other such papers in that country. It is estimated that in France, there are some 300 underground publications, and nearly as many in Norway. In fact, there is no Nazi-occupied country in which the underground movement is not represented by its "free press."

It is represented, too, by countless unsung heroes—brave men and women engaged in active resistance against the enemy. When the battle of Europe is won, the voice of the long-suffering people of the conquered countries will be heard. They will have earned the right to speak and may be counted upon as a strong influence in the postwar world.

Elk Hills Again

Secretary Knox's prediction that in the matter of oil the United States will be a "have not" nation in 14 to 20 years may be a useful warning to a people still prodigal in their use of a convenient fuel even when OPA is considering suspension of A cards for gasoline. But it is not an adequate reason for the signing of a contract with the Standard Oil Company of California that evoked memories of Teapot Dome.

Neither the Interior Department which protested the contract, nor Norman Littell, Assistant Attorney General, who obtained its cancellation, has charged any fraud in the making of it. But the quietness with which it was put through and the fact that the Justice Department is now initiating condemnation proceedings—which the Navy claimed would take too long—has left a bad odor.

At Elk Hills the Navy owns about 35,000 and Standard some 8,000 acres in the field. Unless restrained the company could draw off the Navy oil by exploiting its holdings. The contract called for the Government acquiring Standard's share but leasing the land back to the company, which was to develop it and divide the proceeds with the Government. The argument for this was that the value of the oil would not be known until it was out of the ground, so that condemnation proceedings must be based on estimates.

But on its face the contract appeared very generous to the oil company and not sufficiently regardful of the Government's paramount interest, in oil both for present use and future needs.

Mrs. Luce Slices It

The playwright is still taking a bigger hand than the stateswoman in the speeches of Representative Luce. But there is a third voice dictating them which may lower their level still further. That is the Party Politician. In her address to the House last week, and again in her keynote speech at the Wisconsin Republican State Convention, Mrs. Luce has permitted her utterances to descend from that level of intellectual integrity many people expect of her. She has let her gift for phrase—illustrated by the globaloney gibe—outshine devotion to any but a sheerly partisan objective.

Those who welcomed, because of its realism, her proposal in the House for an alliance between the United States and the British Commonwealth as part of a broader organization of world security after this war will doubt her ability to serve this cause as they discern the recklessness of her Wisconsin address.

Her attack on the inadequacy of American foreign policy during the last forty years may closely match the thesis of Walter Lippmann's sound and arresting book on this same subject. But her charge that the Administration had no foreign policy before Pearl Harbor is a remark a person of Mrs. Luce's position should not be guilty of. Is she unable to see what the average American knows so well, that United States foreign policy was clearly indicated in lend-lease long before Pearl Harbor?

Mrs. Luce follows a too familiar pattern when she refuses to call herself an interventionist or an isolationist because she asserts these terms to be meaningless. This is a line taken by some dangerously nationalist Republican leaders, to the detriment of their party. These last two speeches by Mrs. Luce are a distinct disappointment. We consider that they disserve the true interests of the United States and trust that they represent a minority—even though a thoroughly organized minority—in her own party.

The Bookshelf

Soft Spots of the Luftwaffe

With the air war once more uppermost in the public thought, Hauptmann Hermann's THE LUFTWAFFE, ITS RISE AND FALL (New York: Putnams. $3) is sure to attract wide attention. It is, indeed, a welcome and necessary complement to the books that have dealt with the chances for victory through air power, as seen from the Allied side.

The author was a pilot in Germany's air fleet of the last war. After his demobilization he studied engineering and became a close collaborator of Prof. Hugo Junkers, the inventor and plane constructor. He also was among the earliest members of the glider school in the Rhoen. He left Germany shortly before the outbreak of the present war.

His almost twenty-five-year contact with the German airplane industry, the Luft Hansa, and the Luftwaffe Department of the army has enabled Hermann to get and give an all-round picture of his subject. His conclusions are as startling as they sound convincing. They can be summed up in the sentence that the Luftwaffe, pride of Adolf Hitler, main weapon of the German blitzkrieg and terror of Europe, is doomed.

He supports this dictum by a brilliant analysis of the men who command the German air fleet, the role which it was intended to play, and its achievements in the first four years of the war. What proved fatal for the Luftwaffe was, according to the author, that it was removed from army control and became a playground for Nazi amateurs. It became the instrument on which the dream-strategist Hitler based his plans for world conquest. He promised short campaigns, the tackling of only one enemy at a time, and ample breathing spells between campaigns.

In accordance with this concept, plane production was concentrated on fast fighters and medium bombers, and on troop carriers. No heavy bombers were built; they did not fit into the Nazi idea of blitzkrieg. No spare parts were produced; the large reserves of finished planes were thought more than adequate to the demands of short campaigns.

Everything went tolerably well as long as the Luftwaffe came across weak ground defenses and air forces that were inferior in number and performance. But Dunkirk amounted to a Luftwaffe defeat, and the Battle of Britain was a débâcle. After that experience, the idea of invading the British Isles from the air had to be abandoned. The Russian campaign, finally, and the many-front war that developed subsequently forced the Luftwaffe to fight under conditions for which it was least fitted.

Hermann thinks that in spite of its decline, we shall hear again from the Luftwaffe. He considers nuisance raids against the United States as possible. "But," he adds, "no matter how desperate may be the last efforts of the Nazis, the Luftwaffe is no longer the lightning sword striking whole nations into the dust. It has fallen into the abyss of military annals." E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

"Hate Is Not Enough"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with deep interest, and recognize the noble purpose, the editorial entitled "Hate Is Not Enough" in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Certainly the ideal of the editorial is the ideal of the Allied Nations. We do not want the spirit of hate and reprisal to overshadow our purpose. However, I make bold to call to your attention a thought expressed in this good editorial.

In the second paragraph, is the sentence "They may have to kill to subdue the criminals who forced them into the war." It is possible that the thought here is of the leaders of Axis armies, but the inference is that the soldiers of these armies are criminal. It may be true that many of them are criminal in their activity; but it would be untrue for us to class all soldiers of Axis armies as criminals.

It occurs to me that it would be fatal in postwar collaborations for us to build up this concept in the minds of the Allied peoples. It would be far better if we would discriminate between criminal leadership and the masses of people who are merely implements in their hands.

It is difficult for any of us to give voice to our ideals without somewhere expressing a wrong thought. This is no criticism, merely an observation and I would welcome your reaction to it.

FLOYD B. SAMPSON,
First Lieut., Chaplain

Fort McClellan, Ala.

A United Nations Flag

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a means of assisting the development of that spirit of solidarity between nations that will be so necessary if we are to win the peace, I suggest that all the allies should fight under a common flag, a flag not symbolical of any nation, but of a common ideal, that of freedom and all freedom implies, to which we all profess to adhere and for which we are fighting in this war.

This flag should transcend the national sentiment and be flown above our respective national flags.

Even after the war this flag should continue to be used by all democratic nations as a constant reaffirmation of their faith, and, when they feel inclined, by our present enemies as a confession of past aberration and a pledge of their, henceforth, solidarity with us.

It is, I think, generally agreed that the spirit of narrow nationalism has long passed its usefulness and has now become a capital danger to mankind and that, therefore, the time has come to symbolize the finer conception of human relationship by an international flag, a constant reminder that whatever we do in the service of our respective countries must also benefit, or at least not injure others.

Regarding the design of this flag, I would suggest one embodying all the colors suitably arranged as, for instance, in the shape of a rainbow on a white background.

JOHN WESTON,
Rear Admiral, R. N.

Oliviersboek, Natal, South Africa

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

You Can Thank John L. Lewis for It



Fourteenth Street, the Self-Sufficient

NEW YORK CITY

We began thinking about Fourteenth Street when a friend declined to go to a Fourteenth Street movie with us. "Too crowded and dirty," she said. We laughed at her in astonishment. Fourteenth Street is crowded, yes. Colorful—to use an overworked word—yes. A horizontal tower of Babel, yes. But dirty? We'd never noticed it. We went back to find out. We think she's mistaken. It is sometimes dishevelled and a little mixed up but on the average it is a harmless kind of disarray. And we think something else.

You seldom hear of tourists setting out to visit Fourteenth Street. They visit Radio City, George Washington Bridge, the World's Fair, Grant's Tomb, the Statue of Liberty, Chinatown (a misnomer; it is the Chinese Quarter, and the Chinese love you to call it Chinatown just about as much as they love to be called Chinamen, which is not at all.) But the tourists never seem to include Fourteenth Street. And, in its way, it's every bit as substantial a "sight" as the others, perhaps a little more so; for in its length, from Sixth Avenue to Avenue B, it contains a variety of sights and sounds and atmospheres you can hardly be sure of finding in all the rest put together.

I think there's something applicable to these times in Fourteenth Street, too. A lesson. A lesson we in the United States could do well with learning, just now. Fourteenth Street is not dropping its affairs, stymied by what may happen tomorrow—and probably never will—waiting for some blow, real or fancied, to fall upon it. Fourteenth Street has had its hands full for years, minding its own business. It minds its own business with an accompaniment of tumult and shouting which is, perhaps, a good thing in its way; it keeps false alarms from finding hearers. The result is, Fourteenth Street's life doesn't blow with the winds. It just goes on. On a shoestring to a considerable extent, to be sure. But it goes on, content to be what it is. No more. No less.

* * *

As perhaps you know, Fourteenth Street is hard by Union Square. Union Square is New York's Hyde Park Corner, outranking even Columbus Circle. It is the greatest single soapbox in the United States. They come early to Union Square, and they stay late. And they talk. And how they talk! Most of them are terrifically serious, and possess the one sure formula for healing the ills of the world overnight—if someone would only listen! There are listeners galore—but not the right ones! Most of them know all their talk will never really get themselves or anyone else anywhere, but they talk just the same. A few have a sense of humor and can laugh at themselves, which is salutary.

The mercantile aspect of Fourteenth Street is dominated by the great stores of Mr. S. Klein, a sort of paterfamilias. Years ago, Mr. Klein demonstrated his willingness to take a mark-up on the wholesale of from 12 to 20 per cent, instead of 40 to 60. Mr. Klein does not concern himself with the fancy la-de-da of service but puts all his value in merchandise that you can see, and touch, and take away with you—for a reasonable price.

Subtly the character, the color, the directness of purpose and action of Mr. Klein's emporia have communicated themselves to the whole of Fourteenth Street. When you come into Fourteenth Street to shop you may spend quite a little time but you don't fool around. It's too crowded. You have to keep moving. You want to, anyway, because there's a lot to see. Fourteenth Street is a bargain street, but you learn that there are bargains and bargains and it gets to be a sort of treasure hunt. You may haggle over prices. There is an oriental cast to commerce in Fourteenth Street that makes haggling perfectly respectable. But if you come into Fourteenth Street "just to look" you'd better wear low heels and be good at keeping your balance. Music in the air will help you do that. The life of Fourteenth Street moves in a smother of tinkly music from bargain-rate music and radio shops, to the crisp smell of fresh roasting peanuts and fresh baked pretzels and fresh buttered popcorn; of taffy, glistening in a satiny ribbon over the bright metal arms of a great machine which pulls it the way you used to wish you could pull it, back in the long winter evenings in the old kitchen on the farm; and of fresh-cracked coconuts which, for some reason or other, seem to be a *spécialité de rue*.

* * *

War news seems to have done nothing to heighten the tempo or the pitch of Fourteenth Street. It always was noisy. Now it is as noisy. No more. No less. The shops are generally busy because there is little fluctuation in their scale of prices. They are cut-rate shops, cheap shops, gaudy shops, but no different from the shops they were last year, the year before—except for price ceilings and ration stamps and occasionally someone going out of business.

What language do you speak?

Whatever it is, you can speak it in Fourteenth Street and be sure of being understood. Naturally, a great deal of Yiddish is to be heard. German, too. Spanish—quite a lot. Various sub-divisions of Russian or Slav tongues. Italian, yes. French. More than you would expect. Danish, Swedish, even Icelandic speech you can hear.

And you need never be lonely, even if you are a stranger. You can always find someone willing and glad to talk to you, though they never saw you before and quite probably will never meet you again. There are no awkward intervals of establishing a basis for conversation. You just decide you want to talk to someone—and talk to someone. Uptown you might be stared at, shied away from, but not on Fourteenth Street. Maybe it's the influence of Union Square, where everybody talks. Maybe it's just Fourteenth Street. Some curious alchemy.

But the interesting thing is that, of all the streets you could name, which have any distinguishing character of their own, Fourteenth Street seems to have changed very little, despite the times. Loud, garish, spicy, crowded, confused, in its confusion there is a certain orderliness.

Wandering around Fourteenth Street is a little like eating persimmons. Once you acquire the taste you can do a lot of it. And with the comforting knowledge that it will be years before you come to the end of its varieties.

JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

Side Glance at Syria

By Violet Alleyn Storey

Syria—now in the news since the closing of its Turkish border—has rightly been referred to as the keystone in the arch of United Nations defenses in the Near East. Had Syria been invaded by the Nazis—a prospect once greatly feared—not only would Great Britain have been obliged to forfeit her control of Near Eastern affairs from Haifa to the Persian Gulf but the valuable oil wells of Iran and Iraq would have been endangered. In fact, the present war might already have been lost to the Allies in Syria.

Three years ago, in June of 1940, Syria stood in grave danger of Nazi domination through the Vichy government in France. Under Turkish domination from the sixteenth century until the close of the first world war, Syria was made a French mandate in 1920. It was as a protest against the Vichyites that, on September 27, 1941, Syria proclaimed herself an independent nation, to be known thenceforth as the Republic of Syria, and named as its President, Sheik Taj Eddin Hassani.

Although Sheik Hassani appealed, last September, on the first anniversary of Syria's Independence Day, to the President of the United States for the recognition by this country of Syria's independence, no formal recognition has yet been made by the American Government. However, Syrian Independence Day was openly and joyously celebrated by all Americans of Syrian origin.

* * *

On that first Syrian Independence Day, this writer happened to be a guest in the Manhattan home of a family of loyal Americans, all of whom were born in Damascus. Three still young men of the family had served in the United States Army in the last war and all were eager to be accepted for military service in this war. Another brother, too old for active service in the armed forces, had volunteered to do work of a propaganda nature for the United States War Department. It was he who pointed out that not only is Syria itself of strategic importance to the Allies but the attitude taken by the Syrians themselves in the present conflict is of the utmost importance.

"Just as Syria is the keystone in the arch of British defenses in the Near East," this gentleman observed, "so are the Syrians themselves the arbiters of Arab opinion throughout the Arab world, so to speak, beyond the borders of Syria."

"I have noticed," this writer remarked, "that you speak of Syrian-born Americans like yourself as 'Americans of Arab origin.' Are the Syrians actually Arabs?"

Her host smiled and then answered: "It is, I suppose, the propagandist in me—speaking of ourselves in that way, for, you see, we have stressed our Arab origin in making an appeal to Arabs everywhere to support the United Nations and to ignore the false overtures of the Nazis. Our propaganda, let me assure you, makes no false promises but is always truthful, while that of the Nazis, as we try to make plain to the Arabs in all lands, is viciously false and outrageously mendacious. But, to answer your question, all Syrians undoubtedly have some Arab blood in their veins, being a mixed race, fundamentally of Aramaean stock and, of course, we recognize Arabic as our native tongue. We possess, therefore, in common with Arabs all over the world, the same language."

* * *

"The Syrians are, I take it," this writer ventured, "fully in sympathy with the United Nations."

"Fully," her host replied proudly. "Although their racial memories are neither of freedom nor of democracy—of peace or of plenty—the Syrians are natural lovers of freedom and natural advocates of a democratic way of life. If I may say so, they are peace-loving, generous, hospitable, kind, philosophical, poetical and, at the same time, practical in their outlook upon daily living. Naziism represents the antithesis of all they care for, individually and collectively. In many ways, the American and the Syrian have much in common. The German and the Syrian nothing at all. In Syria, Nazi propaganda has gotten nowhere, and the Syrians and the Americans of Syrian, or Arab, origin are desirous that none of Arab origin anywhere shall be misled by it. Britain did not conquer Syria in the last war or, rather, the Allies did not. They delivered the Syrians from the Turks. So, in this war, the Allies have prevented Syria and the Syrians from falling into Nazi hands and have permitted Syrian independence to evolve."

Casting a side glance at Syria, aware of the part she has already played as a point of mobilization for a huge army, one wonders what part she is destined soon to play.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.